

**INITIAL STUDY (IS)
AND
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (MND)**

**Nature Education Facilities
Carpinteria State Beach**



March 2012



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT: NATURE EDUCATION FACILITIES AT CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS: The Initial Study for this Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at:

Channel Coast District Office
911 San Pedro Street
Ventura, CA 93001-3744

Carpinteria Library
5141 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Carpinteria State Beach Office
5361 6th St
Carpinteria, California 93013

Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Dr.
San Diego, CA 92108

California Department of Parks and Recreation Internet Website
http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=983

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:


Primary project elements are provided below. Please refer to Chapter 2 of this document for further project detail:

- Expansion of educational facilities including construction of a new modular building and repurposing the existing park office / visitor center as a visitor center exclusively.
- Construction of a dune boardwalk
- Restoration of degraded dune habitat
- Creation of a small gathering area
- Installation of a bluff viewing area
- Interpretive exhibits throughout Carpinteria State Beach
- Two compliant beach access routes would be established at the day use area and east of Carpinteria Creek (adjoining Santa Rosa Campground)
- Upgrades to trails and parking
- Construction of a beach overlook and Carpinteria Creek overlook on the east side of Carpinteria Creek
- Habitat restoration along the east side of Carpinteria Creek including removal of lawn and re-vegetation with native species

The Initial Study is attached. Questions or comments regarding this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration may be addressed to:

Luke Serna, Park & Recreation Specialist
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108
Fax: (619) 220-5400
enviro@parks.ca.gov

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed project and finds that these documents reflect the independent judgment of CDPR. CDPR, as lead agency, also confirms that the project mitigation measures detailed in these documents are feasible and will be implemented.



Richard Rozzelle
Channel Coast District Superintendent

3/9/12

Date



Luke Serna, Park & Recreation Specialist
Southern Service Center Environmental Coordinator

3/12/12

Date

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CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Regulatory Guidance

This Initial Study (IS) / Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Nature Education Facilities (NEF) Project (the Project) at Carpinteria State Beach (Carpinteria State Beach), Santa Barbara County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq.*, and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15000 *et seq.*

An Initial Study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment [CEQA Guidelines §15063(a)]. If there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a). However, if the lead agency determines that revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant mitigate the potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration may be prepared instead of an EIR [CEQA Guidelines §15070(b)]. The lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/MND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines §15071.

1.2 Lead Agency

The lead agency is the public agency with primary approval authority over the proposed project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)(1), "the lead agency will normally be an agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." The lead agency for the proposed project is CDPR. The contact person for the lead agency is:

John Justice, Project Manager
California Department of Parks & Recreation
8885 Rio San Diego Drive
San Diego, CA 92108
Fax: (619) 220-5489
jjjustice@parks.ca.gov

All inquiries regarding environmental compliance for this project, including comments on this environmental document should be addressed to:

Nature Education Facilities Mitigated Negative Declaration
Carpinteria State Beach
California Department of Parks & Recreation

Luke Serna, Park & Recreation Specialist
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Southern Service Center
8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270
San Diego, CA 92108
Fax: (619) 220-5400
enviro@parks.ca.gov

1.3 Project Purpose and Document Organization

This document evaluates the potential environmental effects of the proposed NEF Project on Carpinteria State Beach. Avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures shall be incorporated into the project to eliminate any potentially significant impacts or reduce them to a less-than-significant level.

This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction.
The IS/MND begins with an introduction describing the project's purpose and organization.
- Chapter 2 - Project Description.
This will describe the reasons for developing the project, the scope of the project, and the project's objectives.
- Chapter 3 - Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures.
This chapter identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts, explains the environmental setting for each environmental resource or impact, and evaluates each through the CEQA Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist. Avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures are incorporated, where appropriate, to reduce all potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.
- Chapter 4 - Mandatory Findings of Significance
The overall significance of any potential impacts to natural and cultural resources, cumulative impacts and impacts to humans shall be identified and summarized within this chapter as required by the Initial Study guidelines.
- Chapter 5 - Summary of avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures.
This chapter includes the mitigation measures incorporated into the project as a result of the Initial Study.
- Chapter 6 - References.
This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/MND.
- Chapter 7 - Report Preparation
This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

Appendices – Any reports and or technical documentation in support of preparation of the IS/MND.

1.4 Summary of Findings

Chapter 3 of this document contains the Initial Study Checklist that identifies potential environmental impacts by environmental issue which may result from implementation of the proposed project. Avoidance, minimization and/or mitigation measures have been included that result in impacts that are less-than-significant or result in no impact.

Based on the IS and supporting environmental analysis provided in this document, the proposed Project would result in less-than-significant impacts to the following resources or issues: aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation and transportation/traffic.

The proposed project would result in no impact to the following resources or issues: agricultural resources, land use and planning, mineral resources and utilities and service systems.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, an MND shall be prepared if the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment after the inclusion of mitigation measures. Based on the available project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that, after the incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment. It is proposed that this Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with CEQA Guidelines.

CHAPTER 2

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

This IS/MND has been prepared by CDPR to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the Project on Carpinteria State Beach. The proposed Project would construct facilities to foster focused educational opportunities about the diverse natural and cultural resources of Carpinteria State Beach to visitors.

2.2 Project Location

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

Carpinteria State Beach is located within the City of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County within the Central Coast of California. The Los Padres National Forest, which is comprised of the local Santa Ynez Mountains, sits a short distance north of Carpinteria State Beach. The City of Ventura is located southeast of Carpinteria State Beach, while Santa Barbara is to the north.

Carpinteria Creek runs through Carpinteria State Beach. It is part of an approximately 15 square mile watershed that consists of two main tributaries, upper Carpinteria Creek and Gobernador Creek. The headwaters of the Creek drain through the Santa Ynez Mountains and then wind through agricultural fields and urban areas before reaching their terminus at Carpinteria State Beach and the Pacific Ocean.

2.3 Background and Need for the Project

The proposed facilities are needed to continue and expand the public's knowledge of the diversity of resources that exist within Carpinteria State Beach. Exhibits within the visitor center currently have inadequate space to be displayed, mobility within the visitor center is deficient and readability of exhibit text does not meet current accessibility standards. Considering the size of typical class sizes, there is insufficient space for a typical class of 30 or more students in the existing visitor center. The current visitor center's size requires park interpreters to present material repeatedly. There is insufficient storage for interpretive supplies within the current visitor center, resulting in the need to store them in temporary storage sheds outside. The existing building does not have adequate space for meetings, program research and development and other park needs.

The tidepool exhibit provides an excellent means of educating the public of the ecological diversity that exists locally via a variety of species displayed within it. The current exhibit is too small considering the level of interest in learning about tidepool ecology. The tidepool tank and associated infrastructure have exceeded their life expectancy. Several components of the tidepool including the fiberglass tank, piping, water treatment equipment, refrigeration unit have required continual repair resulting in the die-off of animals being displayed.

The dune habitat can provide an educational opportunity for visitors if it can be restored in a manner that provides relatively undisturbed habitat. Construction of the boardwalk will help keep human impact within the dunes to a defined pathway, which will promote the viability of the dune complex.

Numerous interpretive elements and facilities within Carpinteria State Beach do not meet current CDPR accessibility standards for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Accessibility standards shall be applied to all interpretive elements and facilities to make them available to all who visit Carpinteria State Beach.

2.4 Project Objectives

1. Add and improve interpretive and visitor-use facilities.
2. Provide protection to sensitive coastal resources within Carpinteria State Beach while providing recreational and educational opportunities to visitors.
3. Improve operations facilities to better accommodate current and future Carpinteria State Beach uses.
4. Improve visitor's accessibility throughout Carpinteria State Beach.
5. At the Day Use Area, provide visitors an in-depth experience of the dunes and provide increased access to the beach.
6. Improve habitat value as well as access to it without disturbance to the watershed's ecological function at Carpinteria Creek.
7. Create a gathering area for interpretive and/or recreational use at the Tar pits area.
8. Enhance the views of the Pacific Ocean from the Jellybowl at the eastern end of Carpinteria State Beach while maintaining protection to sensitive cultural resources.

2.5 Project Description

2.5.1 Visitor Center Complex

In the area of the visitor center, improvements would be conducted to expand park services and visitor education, provide visual enhancement, and increase accessibility as follows:

Existing Park Office/Visitor Center Remodel:

The existing building would be adapted or repurposed to serve entirely as a visitor center. Remodeling would be primarily focused on the interior of the structure, with improvements to selected portions of the exterior envelope. Interior walls would be modified, and plumbing, mechanical, and electrical systems would be upgraded to accommodate new exhibits and a living tide pool display. Alterations to the exterior envelope would involve redesigning the entry way to blend with the existing building as well as complement the proposed Operations/Education Support Facility. Upon completion, the building footprint would remain unchanged at approximately 1,200 square feet.

Proposed Operations/Education (OP/ED) Support Facility

As a means of maximizing the exhibit space in the existing visitor center, a new modular building, supporting visitor education and operational staff needs, would be sited immediately northwest of the current facility. The commercial modular building (approximately 60 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 15 feet high) would be manufactured using a sustainable construction and delivery method in which a majority of the structure would be completed off-site in a controlled environment and then transported and assembled on-site. The building interior would be configured to accommodate a classroom/meeting space, office/workstation areas, restroom(s), public reception area, and support spaces. The exterior treatment would be compatible with Carpinteria State Beach's context and also coordinate with the visitor center remodel. Access may include a combination of walkway, stairs, ramp, and/or deck assemblies that would be determined by the foundation system and placement of entrance(s).

Outdoor Learning Center

The Outdoor Learning Center would serve as a space for the Junior Ranger Program and other interactive learning programs at the visitor center. The approximately 1,400 square feet area would be constructed of either decking or compacted fill with a firm surface (e.g., decomposed granite or concrete held with retaining walls roughly 3 feet in height). The surface of the area would be approximately 3 feet above existing grade on the north end and at grade nearest the visitor center. Amenities may consist of three to five fixed tables, seating, built-in storage cabinets and a sink, lighting for evening activities and a shade cover.

Parking

The parking area to the northwest of the visitor center would be expanded to include two new standard spaces. In addition, the existing pathways would be re-graded/repaved to allow ADA-compliant access to the adjacent facilities as required.

Landscaping and Site Work

A total of six (6) nonnative trees would be removed to accommodate the proposed OP/ED Support Facility. Species include one (1) pine (approximately 36 feet tall), one (1) olive (approximately 12 feet tall) and four (4) eucalyptus (three [3] approximately 40 feet tall and one [1] approximately 15 feet tall). Approximately 233 cubic yards of fill would be placed along the existing slope, below the parking area, and extend to the modular building to bring the finished grade on the east end of the structure to the finished floor elevation (approximately 28-30 inches above existing grade). Native shrubs and trees would be planted on the slope near the OP/ED building and the visitor center entry to visually enhance the area and provide shade.

2.5.2 Day-Use Area

At the day-use area, work would primarily involve the construction of a boardwalk and restoration of the sand dunes.

Boardwalk

Access to the day-use area from Linden Avenue would be via a boardwalk, approximately 575 feet long and made from recycled materials (e.g., Trex). It would be constructed from Linden Avenue to the day-use area. Where necessary, the 5-foot wide footpath would be built on piers to allow for the unrestricted movement of sand, reducing impact to the dune habitat.

Dune System Interpretation and Education

Interpretive nodes consisting of signage or low level panels/small displays would be built along the length of the boardwalk. The information would convey the significance of the dunes and their habitat.

Viewing Area to Beach

The boardwalk from Linden Avenue would guide visitors to a viewing platform on the ocean side of the dunes. The walkway would continue to the beach beyond this point. The proposed platform, up to 500 square feet in size and designed to support interpretive and educational programs, would be outfitted with benches and accommodate standing room for approximately 30 people.

Defined Path through Dunes

South of the viewing platform, the boardwalk would continue up to the parking lot on the east side of the future combination building. Drift fencing (approximately 1,170 feet in length) would be installed near the base of the dunes to contain the sand, protect the boardwalk and Day Use facilities, and minimize maintenance. Cable fencing strategically placed and used in combination with the drift fencing would serve to encourage visitors' use of the boardwalk and prevent unnecessary trampling and encroachment into the dunes.

Access from the Day-Use Area to Palm Avenue

A continuation of the boardwalk, roughly 625 feet in length, would be built from the terminus at the Day-Use Area Parking Lot to Palm Avenue. Similar to the Linden Avenue section, the footpath would be 5 feet wide, designed with recycled products, and elevated on piers in selected areas. The boardwalk's placement would allow visitors a scenic view of the dunes and beach while also providing an uninterrupted trail between the two major streets.

ADA Beach Access

Beach access would be provided via a boardwalk, roughly 220 feet long and 5 feet wide, made from recycled materials (e.g., Trex) and extending from the Day Use Parking Lot near Palm Avenue to an overlook point near the crest of the dunes. A platform, also using recycled products and measuring approximately 10 by 15 feet, would be constructed on the ocean side and

accompanied by an ADA compliant bench. Access onto the beach would be provided on a seasonal basis by means of a portable roll-out mat (5 feet wide) extending from the platform to the mean high tide line.

Dune Restoration

The southern foredunes, located southwest of the day use area parking lot, and extending between Palm and Linden Avenues, presently exist in a degraded condition. Nonnative ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) dominates the site (roughly 3 acres), although other exotics such as Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), sea rocket (*Cakile* sp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*) can also be found. Work would focus on eradication of the ice plant through herbicide application, potentially supplemented with hand removal. Implementation of such procedures would assist in preserving the integrity of the dune system while still allowing restoration activities to proceed. Some recontouring/grading would be conducted to accommodate the proposed interpretive elements (i.e., boardwalk and signage). Approximately 1,000 cubic yards of cut and 1,000 cubic yards of fill would be needed for work to be completed between Linden Avenue and the boardwalk extension to the day-use parking lot. Cut materials would be obtained from two locations, one near the future picnic ramadas and the other near the existing exercise yard. No additional cutting or filling would be required for the second phase of the boardwalk construction continuing southwest to Palm Avenue, although minimal grading would be necessary to achieve a finished/level surface. Along this section, drift fencing would be used to encourage sand accumulation and help eliminate an existing volunteer trail as well as allow for gradual infill of the dunes. This portion of the boardwalk is not scheduled for immediate construction, but would proceed once funding became available. For all of the restoration work, earth-moving activities would be operated from the park side of the dunes to the maximum extent practical to reduce the potential for impacts to the dunes. Collection of locally native seed from Carpinteria State Beach and propagation by a native nursery would be undertaken to generate the plant materials needed for re-vegetation in addition to dune re-grading. Planting of the native stock would be completed across the foredunes by a contractor, potentially in combination with volunteer groups. Site maintenance and monitoring would then be performed for at least 3 years to ensure plant establishment/survivability and stability of the dunes.

Exercise Area Relocation

The existing exercise equipment, found at the southwest corner of the day-use parking lot, would be relocated to the southwest corner of Carpinteria State Beach. The new exercise area would maintain the same dimensions as the existing site (35 by 35 feet) and have a stable surface suitable for training, such as compacted earth, rubber mulch, or a poured rubber surface. Equipment would include pull-up bars and workout benches, with some components built to be ADA-compliant. Construction of the new facility would

require excavation to a maximum depth of 9-12 inches (approximately 45 cubic yards). Relocation of the exercise area would not involve or necessitate the removal of any trees.

2.5.3 Carpinteria Creek

Restoration along Carpinteria Creek would be undertaken to improve both habitat value and public access as outlined by ADA requirements. Work to be implemented would consist of:

Carpinteria Creek East Restoration

The existing land located east of Carpinteria Creek and west of Combination Building No. 4 is characterized by nonnative turf and degraded walkways, which currently provide minimal interpretation to visitors and support no defined purpose. As a means of improving the function and value of the approximately 0.66-acre site, the exotic landscaping, associated irrigation, and asphalt paths would be demolished and/or removed. An ADA-compliant trail would then be installed along with two accessible, interpretive overlooks. The new, reconfigured walkway, extending primarily northeast to southwest, would be constructed of 3-inch thick stabilized decomposed granite (DG) and maintain a 6-foot width. Along this trail, midway between the bridge and the beach, an overlook oriented towards the creek would be created. The overlook, roughly 400 square feet in size, would be built with a DG surface, and furnished with a low-profile interpretive panel and benches. An approximately 1,200 square foot beach overlook consisting of recycled redwood decking would be positioned with a 50 foot setback from Carpinteria Creek closer to the beach. Adjacent to the beach overlook would be an interpretive display and benches along with two view scopes. In addition, a portable 5-foot wide roll-out mat would be provided from the overlook to the beach to afford seasonal access. Following removal of the lawn, the area would be re-vegetated with an approved palette of locally native plants, based on site location/conditions. Temporary irrigation would be used during the establishment period and then removed. On the north side of Combination Building No. 4, a roughly 1,500 square foot area would be set aside for dog use. The ground would be covered with wood chips or similar material and a waste bag dispenser installed. Lastly, an accessible van parking space would be constructed adjacent to the building in compliance with ADA standards.

Carpinteria Creek West Walkway

The asphalt concrete walkway, along the west side of Carpinteria Creek provides a path of travel from Carpinteria Campground Road to the beach. The deteriorated trail, approximately 6 feet wide and 360 feet long, would be removed and resurfaced with 3 inches of stabilized DG over a compacted base or approved equal. The upgraded pathway, designed to meet ADA slope requirements, would serve to increase accessibility near the Santa Cruz Campground.

2.5.4 Tarpits

The area known as the Tarpits, situated between the Santa Rosa and San Miguel campgrounds, largely supports open or bare ground with minimal infrastructure. The intent of the project would be to create a designated gathering area for both interpretation and viewing. The improvements that would be built to meet this objective are as follows:

Provide Informal Gathering Area

A small gathering area, roughly 1,100 square feet in size, would be sited just east of the Santa Rosa Campground. The gathering area, furnished with logs and/or rocks for seating, would provide a semi-formal arrangement for approximately 25-30 people with ample space remaining for additional visitors who choose to bring their own chairs. The gathering area would maintain a natural surface and may be bordered with wood curbing. Only minor grading would be needed to level the area and obtain ADA-compliant slopes.

Upgrade Volunteer Bluff Trail to Stabilized Surface

The bluff trail is an existing, volunteer dirt path (10-20 feet wide), which traverses between the two campgrounds located on either side of the Tarpits. Due to regular usage and the presence of a suitable buffer of roughly 25-feet from the bluff edge, the trail has been identified for retention and improvement in place. Upgrades would involve resurfacing the trail with stabilized DG or other appropriate materials to yield an approximately 800-foot long and minimally 5-foot wide path. Excavation to a depth of 9-12 inches would be required, resulting in an estimated 30 cubic yards of cut to be reused onsite.

Construct New Trail from Parking Area to Gathering Area and Bluff Trail

A new trail would be built to connect the existing parking lot to the proposed gathering area and bluff trail. The pathway, approximately 5 feet wide and 150 feet long, would maintain a natural subsurface/base and be overlaid with stabilized DG.

Upgrade ADA Parking

The existing ADA parking space, situated immediately to the north of the Tarpits, would be subject to grading and restriping, as required, to ensure compliance with current accessibility standards.

Plant Screening of Combination Building and Parking Lot

Low growing, native plants would be selectively placed throughout the project area. The vegetation would provide screening of the amphitheater from the parking lot, street, and two combination buildings. Plant materials of an appropriate height would also be selected so as not to interrupt the viewshed from the parking lot and adjacent homes to the beach.

2.5.5 Jelly Bowl

At the Jelly Bowl, located on the eastern end of Carpinteria State Beach, improvements would be made to provide the public with an enhanced viewing experience. However, as the area possesses high cultural significance, project design must avoid ground disturbance to the maximum extent possible. The upgrades proposed would be as follows:

Bluff Viewing Area

An approximately 25 by 20 foot viewing area would be constructed on imported fill (9-12 inches deep) with an upper surface of stabilized soil or DG. The new viewing area would be located immediately north and inland of an existing volunteer trail, which traverses along the top of the bluff. The finish grade of the viewing area would be designed to meet the grade of the new proposed trail, thereby allowing for accessibility. An ADA-compliant bench and interpretive exhibits would also be installed at the viewing area.

Trail between Parking Lot and New Viewing Area

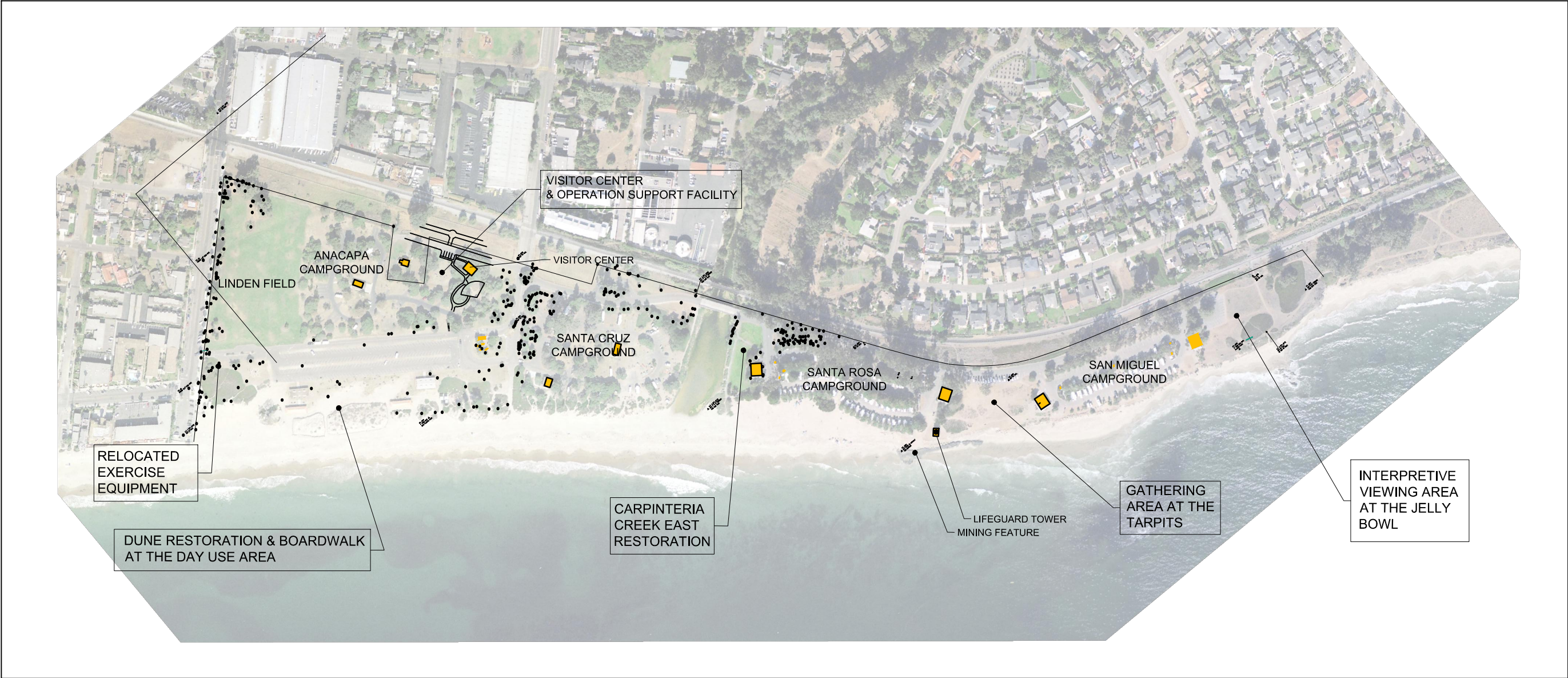
A new trail, roughly 200 feet in length, would be established between the existing parking lot and the proposed viewing area. Similar to the bluff overlook, the 5-foot wide pathway would be built using stabilized DG over approximately 9-12 inches of fill. Native shrubs and ground cover would be planted in proximity to the trail to afford greater stability of the fill areas.

Level Landing Area at the Bluff Stairs

The existing approach to the stairway leading from the bluff to the beach has undergone heavy foot traffic over time. As a result, a depression several inches deep has formed below and on either side of the landing. Through importation and compaction of approximately 20 cubic yards of fill, an area level with the top of the stairs would be created. A 5 by 10 foot DG surface or platform made from recycled materials (e.g., Trex) would then be installed directly behind the landing to reduce the potential for future erosion.

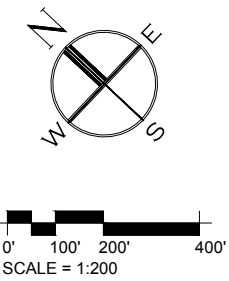
Compliant ADA Parking

The existing ADA parking space, located in the southwest corner of the parking lot currently exceeds the allowable slope for accessibility and ADA compliance. More acceptable/level conditions exist in the northeast portion of the lot, so the pavement in that area shall be restriped and a new ADA space established next to the proposed trail. The existing accessible parking stall would then be converted to standard parking, thus resulting in no net loss of spaces.

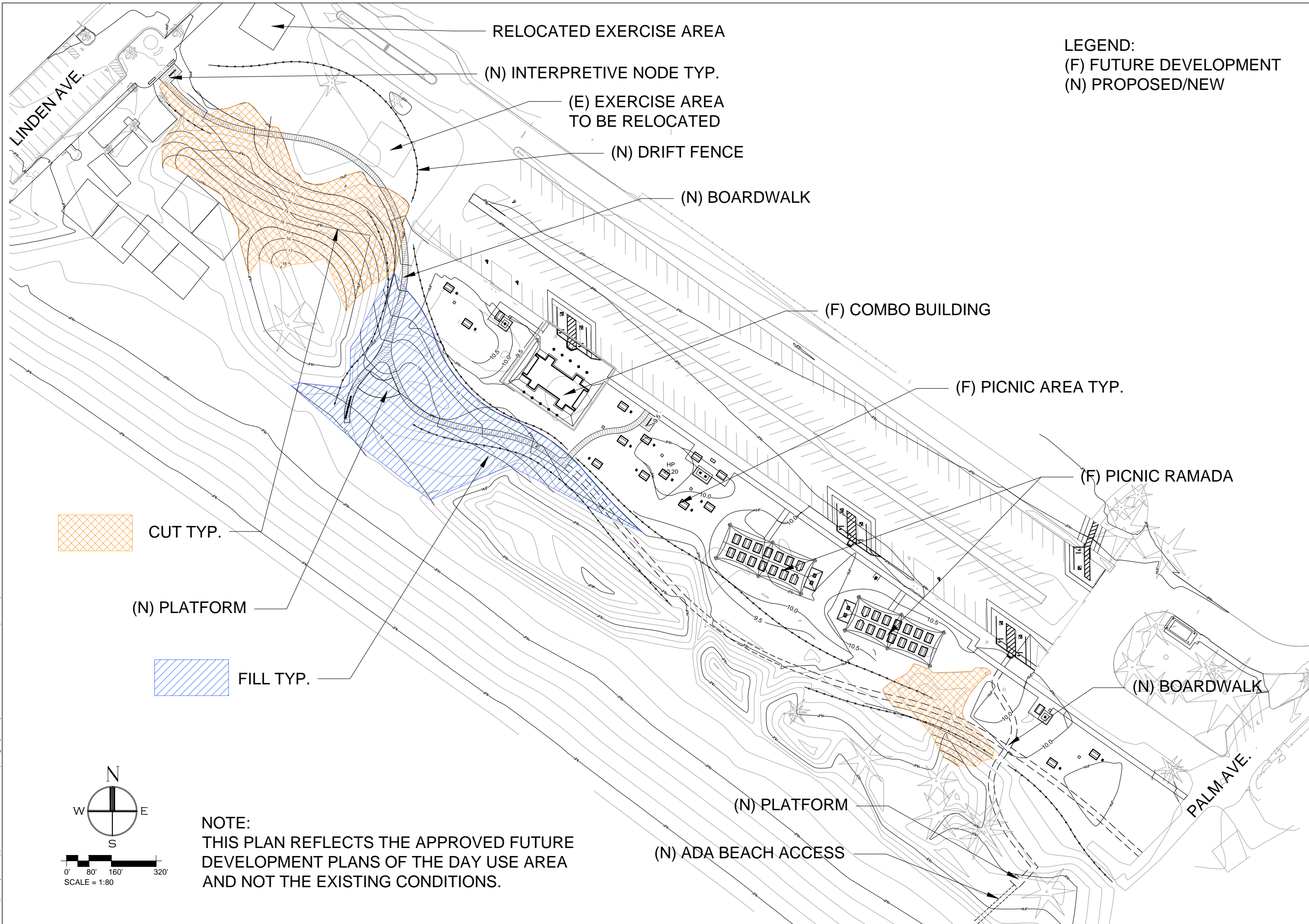


CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

PROJECT AREA KEY MAP



File: C:\01-Projects\Corp_NEP\PEF-Exhibits\Grades.ceqa.dwg Layout Date: March 12 2012 - 4:46 pm User: pclewis



LEGEND:
(F) FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
(N) PROPOSED/NEW



ACQUISITION &
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
One Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA
95814-3229

CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHAL- APPROVED
Approval of this plan does not authorize or
approve any omission of deviation from
applicable regulations. Final approval is
subject to field inspection. One set of
approved plans shall be available on the
project site at all times.
Reviewed by _____ Date _____
DPR ACCESS COMPLIANCE REVIEW
ACCESSIBILITY SECTION
CERTIFICATION # _____
Reviewed by _____ Date _____
ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE AND STATE FIRE
MARSHAL SIGNED ORIGINALS ARE ON FILE AT
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION,
NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER

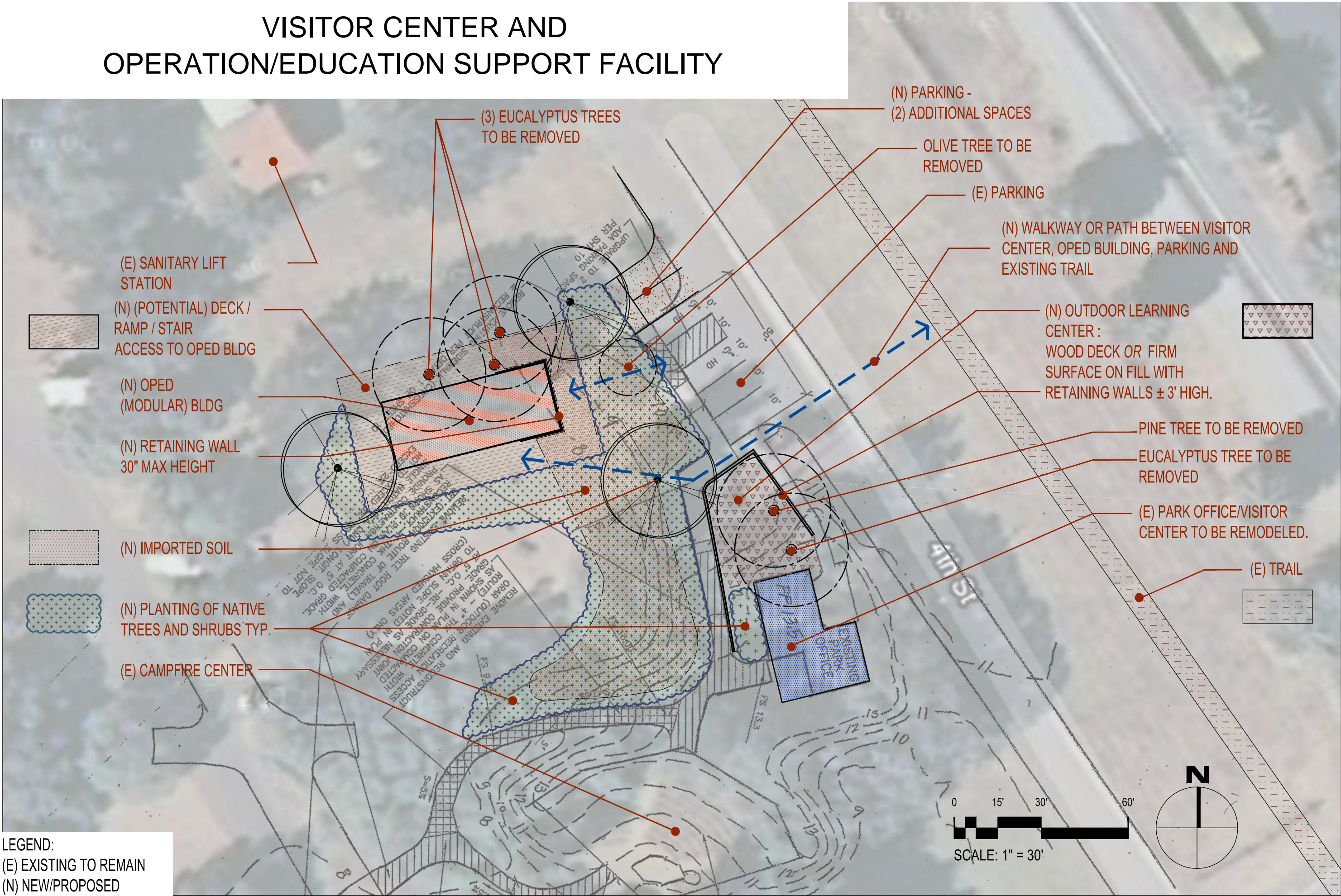
DESIGNED: _____
DRAWN: _____
CHECKED: _____
DATE: _____

REVISIONS	DATE

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH

DAY USE AREA BOARDWALK CONCEPT PLAN

VISITOR CENTER AND OPERATION/EDUCATION SUPPORT FACILITY





CHANNEL COAST DISTRICT

911 SAN PEDRO STREET
VENTURA, CA 93001
PHONE (805) 585-1850

DESIGNED	FRED SOLIS
DRAWN	FRED SOLIS
CHECKED	XXXXXX
DATE	08-17-2011



CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHAL-APPROVED
Approval of this plan does not authorize or approve any omission of deviation from applicable regulations. Final approval is subject to field inspection. One set of approved plans shall be available on the project site at all times.

Reviewed by _____ Date _____

DSA/DPR MOU - 8.01
ACCESSIBILITY REVIEW

CERTIFICATION # _____

Reviewed by _____ Date _____

REVISIONS	
Δ	DATE
RELOCATE WOOD DECK 50' SETBACK 1-26-12	

CARPINTERIA STATE BEACH
EAST OF CREEK RESTORATION

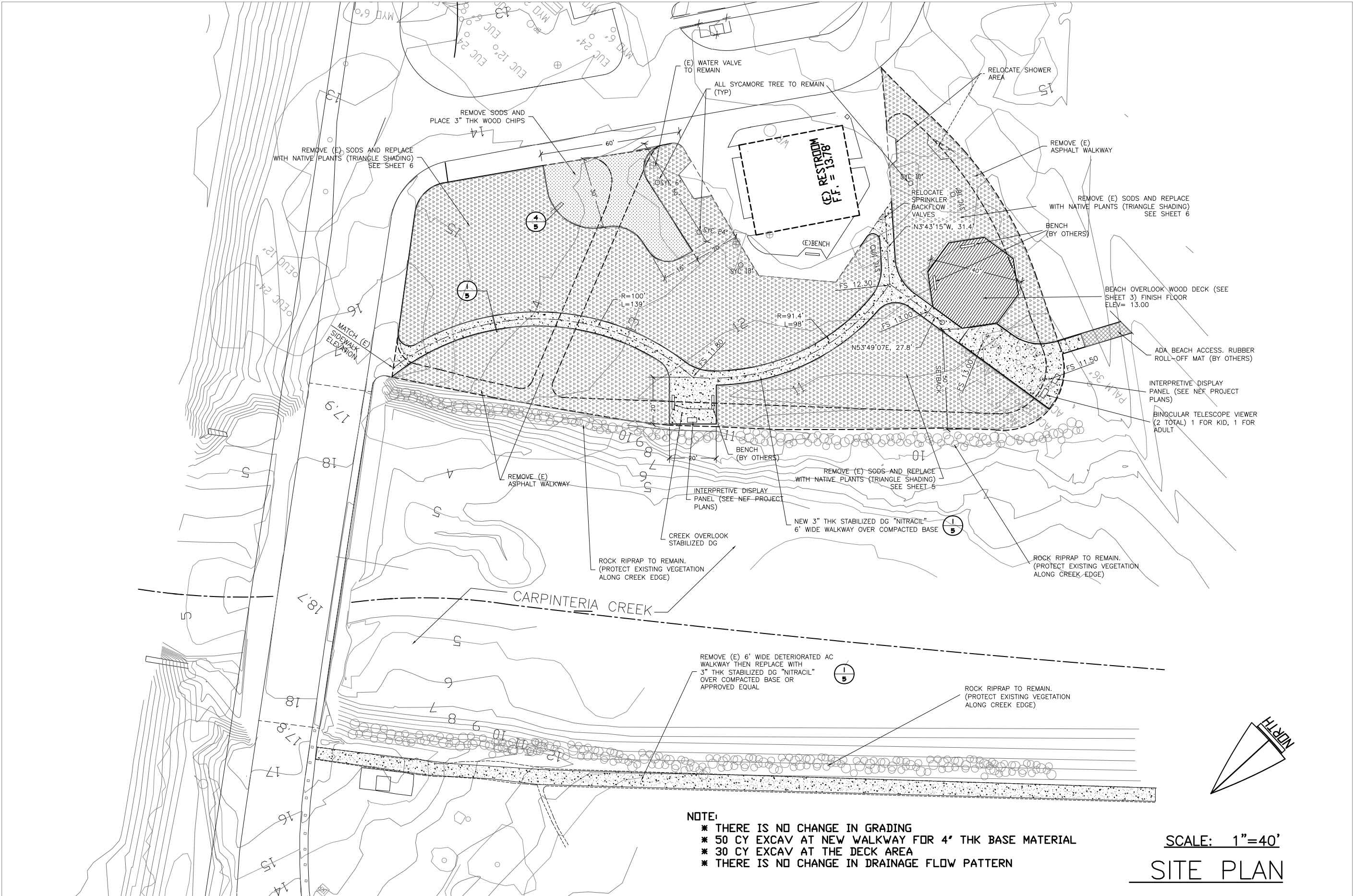
SITE PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER

SHEET NO.

3

3 OF 6



LEGEND:
(E) EXISTING TO REMAIN
(N) NEW/PROPOSED

(E) ADA PARKING SPACE
CONVERTED TO STANDARD
PARKING SPACE

(E) COMBO BUILDING #1

(N) ADA PARKING SPACE

(N) STABILIZED DG TRAIL

(N) IMPORTED FILL 9"-12"
DEEP

(N) NATIVE SHRUBS AND
GROUND COVER

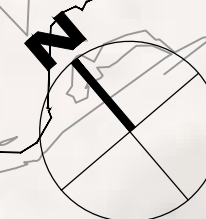
(N) DG VIEWING AREA W/
BENCH

(E) VOLUNTEER TRAIL

(N) LEVEL LANDING
AT TOP OF STAIR

INTERPRETIVE VIEWING AREA AT THE JELLY BOWL

0 15' 30' 60'
SCALE: 1" = 30'



2.6 Project Implementation

The project scope being analyzed within this IS/MND will not all be implemented upon completion of the CEQA process. The entire scope is being analyzed in order to analyze direct, indirect and cumulative impacts as a result of unit wide improvements to Carpinteria State Beach. Improvements will be made as funding becomes available, however, numerous elements within the project description shall be implemented at the completion of the CEQA process. Funding sources include a Nature Education Facilities Grant, ADA programs and state proposition bond funds.

2.7 Visitation to Carpinteria State Beach

Average visitation to Carpinteria State Beach between 1995 and 2010 was 842,292. Visitation during fiscal year 2009/2010 was 893,300.

2.8 Consistency with Local Plans and Policies

Carpinteria State Beach General Plan

The Project shall strive to meet the goals and guidelines established in the current Carpinteria State Beach General Plan. As mentioned previously in section 2.3, specific goals shall be accomplished that were set out to be met when the General Plan was completed. Despite the currently approved General Plan reaching the end of its useful life due to changes including an increased emphasis toward the protection of natural and cultural resources, many of its goals are still applicable to Carpinteria State Beach today.

The recommendations from the General Plan to be implemented in the Project include:

- Expand[ing] the visitor center to accommodate increased displays and programs for local interpretation
- Provid[ing] interpretive panels in the Unit's down coast portion because of the area's particular significance in paleontology and Chumash history.

Carpinteria State Beach Interpretation Master Plan (IMP)

The IMP was approved October 2009. It strives to improve the delivery of interpretive services at Carpinteria State Beach. The IMP establishes a set of 10 goals to be achieved over a period of 10 years. The facilities constructed as part of the Project will help set the stage for more effectively completing the goals and objectives of the IMP.

These goals include the following, but are further detailed in the IMP.

1. Provide for the public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the qualities that define the unique spirit of place found at Carpinteria State Beach.
2. Illuminate the significant resources of Carpinteria State Beach so that visitors understand why Carpinteria State Beach is a valuable natural, cultural and recreational landscape.

3. Encourage visitors to make meaningful and personal connections with Carpinteria State Beach's resources.
4. Inspire people to practice stewardship of the resources of Carpinteria State Beach.
5. Provide accessible interpretive services to all visitors.
6. Provide facilities that will support the delivery of interpretive services.
7. Provide interpretive programming that is visible, readily available, entertaining and educational.
8. Provide interpretation that will reach diverse audiences, including those that have been traditionally underserved.
9. Continue to strengthen the capacity of Carpinteria State Beach to provide high-quality interpretive services.
10. Employ long-term planning to guide interpretation and education at Carpinteria State Beach and in the region.

The IMP discusses new interpretive facilities as a vital goal to achieving its implementation.

These recommendations include:

- Making immediate improvements to space utilization and general appearance of the visitor center complex.
- Completing repairs to the existing visitor center building.
- Locating new interpretive facilities throughout Carpinteria State Beach to enhance the visitor experience while strengthening resource protection.
- Improving way-finding signage throughout Carpinteria State Beach so that it contributes to Carpinteria State Beach's unique sense of place.
- Incorporating sustainable design practices in all interpretive facility development.
- Ensuring that Carpinteria State Beach's interpretive facilities are maintained according to CDPR standards.

City of Carpinteria Local Coastal Plan

The City of Carpinteria has prepared a Local Coastal Plan (April 2003) that is consistent with the California Coastal Act. This Local Coastal Plan guides development within the City including recreational resources and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA)s within Carpinteria State Beach. Goals that have been established within the Local Coastal Plan will be adhered to as project planning and construction are carried out. Goals established within the Local Coastal Plan that apply to the project include:

OSC-1a. Protect Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area(s) (ESHA) from development and maintain them as natural open space or passive recreational areas.

ESHAs within Carpinteria State Beach include nearby bluffs, Carpinteria Creek and dune habitat. Development is not proposed within Carpinteria Creek or beach bluffs. Visitors are allowed within the dunes, however, the proposed boardwalk and new interpretation elements shall help promote their protection and stewardship.

OSC-1b. Prohibit activities, including development, that could damage or destroy ESHA.

No development is proposed within any ESHA. The dunes within Carpinteria State Beach are a sensitive biological resource that CDPR intends to restore and interpret. However, the Local Coastal Plan does not define dunes as an ESHA. The boardwalk installation within the dune complexes are being designed to integrate with the natural erosion and deposition that occurs within them.

OSC-1c. Establish and support preservation and restoration programs for ESHA, including but not limited to Carpinteria Creek, Carpinteria Bluffs, Carpinteria Salt Marsh, seal rookery, Carpinteria reef, Pismo clam beds and the intertidal zones along the shoreline.

The project shall not interfere with any current or proposed preservation or restoration programs. CDPR Environmental Scientists continually survey resources and develop strategies for maintaining the coastal resources at Carpinteria State Beach.

OSC-2: Preserve and restore the natural resources of the Carpinteria Bluffs.

The Carpinteria Bluffs abut the east end of Carpinteria State Beach. Improvements to The Jelly Bowl at the east end of Carpinteria State Beach include improving visitor accessibility to the viewing area atop the bluffs. This work will take place with minimal to no impact to the bluffs.

OSC-3c. Development adjacent to the required buffer around wetlands should not result in adverse impacts including but not limited to sediment, runoff, chemical and fertilizer contamination, noise, light pollution and other disturbances.

Wetlands that make up Carpinteria Creek will have some development proposed near them. A CDPR Environmental Scientist will ensure that appropriate measures are taken to ensure protection of wetlands. Measures to be included can be found within sections 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8.

OSC-3d. Provide additional interpretive and trail opportunities to appropriate areas of the salt marsh if possible without creating significant impacts from such improvements.

Although the salt marsh being called out does not exist within Carpinteria State Beach, a similar salt marsh habitat does exist at the mouth of Carpinteria Creek within Carpinteria State Beach. Project plans include the improvement of trails that provide access to the Creek and beach as well as interpretive features for education of visitors.

OSC-4a. Protect the marine resources of the Carpinteria tidepools and Reef and other rocky reefs and intertidal areas. If evidence of depletion of these resources is presented, work with the California Department of Fish and Game to assess the extent of damage and implement mitigating measures.

Protection of sensitive resources is currently taking place and is intended to expand through Personal Interpretive Programs and Interpretive Facilities that are guided by the Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Master Plan. State Environmental Scientists continually monitor resources within Carpinteria State Beach and implement measures to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate impacts.

OSC-4b. Limit activities on public beaches that include or are adjacent to rocky points and intertidal areas to light recreational use (e.g. hiking, biking and jogging).

The Project will continue to support visitors engaging in light recreational use of rocky outcroppings and intertidal areas within Carpinteria State Beach in order to minimize impacts to sensitive coastal resources.

OSC-6a. Support the preservation of creeks and their corridors as open space, and maintain and restore riparian habitat to protect the community's water quality, wildlife diversity, aesthetic values, and recreation opportunities.

The project will continue to support these values by avoiding impact to Carpinteria Creek as well as restoring riparian habitat adjacent to Carpinteria Creek.

OSC-6f. All development shall be evaluated for potential adverse impacts to water quality and shall consider Site Design, Source Control and Treatment Control BMPs in order to minimize polluted runoff and water quality impacts resulting from the development. In order to maximize the reduction of water quality impacts, BMPs should be incorporated into the project design in the following progression: (1) Site Design BMPs, (2) Source Control BMPs, and (3) Treatment Control BMPs.

Please refer to BMPs included within section 3.8.

OSC-13a. Preserve broad, unobstructed views from the nearest public street to the ocean, including but not limited to Linden Avenue, Bailard Avenue, Carpinteria Avenue, and U.S. Highway 101. In addition, design and site new development on or adjacent to bluffs, beaches, streams, or the Salt Marsh to prevent adverse impacts on these visual resources. New development shall be subject to all of the following measures:

- a. Height and siting restrictions to avoid obstruction of existing views of visual resources from the nearest public areas.
- b. In addition to the bluff setback required for safety, additional bluff setbacks may be required for oceanfront structures to minimize or avoid impacts on public views from the beach.

New facilities shall be designed to preserve unobstructed views from within Carpinteria State Beach towards the coastline. New facilities are planned to be sited near existing facilities to minimize the potential for visual impact.

OSC-13h. Plans for development shall minimize cut and fill operations. Plans that do not minimize cut and fill shall be denied.

Some grading is needed as part of the dune restoration portion of the project scope. However, the intent of this grading is to enable the construction of a boardwalk that will result in fewer disturbances to the dune complex and allow for the restoration of native dune vegetation.

OSC-14a. Increase coastal and recreational access for all segments of the population, including the disabled and elderly, while protecting natural resources, particularly environmentally sensitive habitat areas.

Increased accessibility to beach and park facilities is a primary purpose of the project including providing increased access to viewpoints of the coastline as well as increased access to the beach.

OSC-14b. Provide for passive recreation uses of natural open space areas, such as along creeks and bluffs, where such uses would not damage the resources being protected.

Increased accessibility to the dune complex adjacent to the day-use area and to Carpinteria Creek shall be provided as well as opportunities to learn about dune habitat while walking along the dune boardwalk.

OSC-14e. Recreational uses on ocean front land, both public and private, that do not require extensive alteration of the natural environment shall have priority over uses requiring substantial alteration.

The boardwalk through the dune complex has been designed to allow for the natural movement of sand as well as provide a means of allowing visitors to experience the dunes while reducing impact to vegetation and wildlife.

OSC-16a. Carefully review any development that may disturb important archaeological or historically valuable sites.

Measures shall be implemented to minimize or avoid impact to culturally significant resources that exist near any proposed facilities. See avoidance, minimization, mitigation measures within section 3.5.

2.9 Discretionary Approvals

The Project shall be reviewed by the California Coastal Commission and a Coastal Development Permit acquired. Measures provided by the CCC shall be implemented into the Project.

CDPR shall acquire all necessary permits prior to implementing any project components requiring regulatory review.

2.10 Related Projects

Carpinteria State Beach Interpretive Play Area/Bioswale/Palm-Linden Trail Project
Carpinteria State Beach Interpretation Master Plan
Carpinteria State Beach Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Improvements Project
Carpinteria State Beach Entrance Facilities
Historic Dumpsite Cover Carpinteria State Beach

Nature Education Facilities Mitigated Negative Declaration
Carpinteria State Beach
California Department of Parks & Recreation

CHAPTER 3

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title: Nature Education Facilities at Carpinteria State Beach
2. Lead Agency Name & Address: California Department of Parks and Recreation
3. Contact Person & Phone Number: John Justice, Project Manager, (619) 688-3353
4. Project Location: Carpinteria State Beach
5. Project Sponsor Name & Address: California Department of Parks and Recreation
Richard Rozzelle, Channel Coast District Superintendent
Channel Coast District
911 San Pedro Street
Ventura, CA 93001-3744
6. General Plan Designation: n/a
7. Zoning/Classification: State Beach
8. Description of Project: Refer to Chapter 2, Section 5
9. Approval Required from Other Public Agencies: Coastal Development Permit (California Coastal Commission)

1. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact", as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☐

I find that, although the original scope of the proposed project **COULD** have had a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect because revisions/mitigations to the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☒

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** or its functional equivalent will be prepared. ☐

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment. However, at least one impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described in the report's attachments. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the impacts not sufficiently addressed in previous documents. ☐

I find that, although the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, pursuant to applicable standards, and have been avoided or mitigated, pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, all impacts have been avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and no further action is required. ☐

Luke Serna
Environmental Coordinator

March 12, 2012
Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers, except "No Impact", that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact does not apply to the project being evaluated (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on general or project-specific factors (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must consider the whole of the project-related effects, both direct and indirect, including off-site, cumulative, construction, and operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether that impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate when there is sufficient evidence that a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change may occur in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project that cannot be mitigated below a level of significance. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.
4. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" (Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated) applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures, prior to declaration of project approval, has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR (including a General Plan) or Negative Declaration [CCR, Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, § 15063(c)(3)(D)]. References to an earlier analysis should:
 - a) Identify the earlier analysis and state where it is available for review.
 - b) Indicate which effects from the environmental checklist were adequately analyzed in the earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether these effects were adequately addressed by mitigation measures included in that analysis.
 - c) Describe the mitigation measures in this document that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and indicate to what extent they address site-specific conditions for this project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate references to information sources for potential impacts into the checklist or appendix (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances, biological assessments). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should include an indication of the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. A source list should be appended to this document. Sources used or individuals contacted should be listed in the source list and cited in the discussion.
8. Explanation(s) of each issue should identify:
 - a) the criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate the significance of the impact addressed by each question **and**
 - b) the mitigation measures, if any, prescribed to reduce the impact below the level of significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES/ISSUES

3.1. Aesthetics.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Carpinteria State Beach encompasses 54.6 acres of recreational land and spans approximately one mile of shoreline. It is situated between the ocean to the south and railroad tracks that its northern boundary. With the exception of the open coastal and ocean expanse to the south, it is surrounded by residential and other urbanized development.

The terrain of the northern portion of the park is a flat, low-lying alluvial plain with a low dune ridge 3 to 13 feet high paralleling the coastline above mean high tide level. The terrain along the beach rises gently to form a low coastal terrace. As the terrace becomes more prominent, the sand beach narrows and the dune ridge transitions to a terrace bluff. At the southern end of the park, the coastal terrace is about 20 feet high. The terrace bluffs offer vistas of the beach, surf zones, and the Channel Islands. The intertidal zone in this area is mostly sand, although some rocky outcroppings are present. Carpinteria Creek flows to the ocean through the central section of the park. A small lagoon at the mouth of the creek is the remainder of what was once a large lagoon. South and east of Carpinteria Creek are large tarry asphalt deposits (asphaltum) beneath the beach and bluff. To the northeast are views of the Santa Ynez Mountains within the Los Padres National Forest.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Scenic vistas shall be made more accessible in the beach areas with a boardwalk at the day-use area providing stable footing for visitors to see over the dunes to the beach. A Decomposed Granite (DG) path and a defined overlook area at the Jelly Bowl shall be constructed. A small gathering area at the Tar pits will provide an area for visitors to relax and enjoy the views of the ocean and the historic asphalt mining area. Outlooks will be constructed along Carpinteria Creek.
- b) Nonnative Trees will be removed in the Visitor center area to construct the Operation/Education Facility, but the area will be enhanced by the planting of native trees and shrubs in such a way to frame the view of the mountains.
- c) The visual character of Carpinteria State Beach shall not be degraded, but returned to a more natural state by siting development together in areas that have been previously been developed and adding native vegetation.
- d) New lighting, if installed, will be low level for way finding purposes at the visitor center area or for informal gathering at the Outdoor Learning Center. No large overhead lights are proposed and the lighting should not affect day or nighttime views.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES AESTHETIC RESOURCES (AR)
AR 1: Tree impacts shall be solely non-native species and shall be replaced with native species.
AR 2: The siting of new or modified facilities shall be grouped so as to lessen the impact that development has on Carpinteria State Beach and its resources.
AR 3: New development shall be designed to blend with the natural setting to minimize its impact on the aesthetic landscape.

3.2. Agriculture Resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

No agriculture resources exist within Carpinteria State Beach.

Agriculture

The County of Santa Barbara has approximately 1,756,000 acres of land of which there is an estimated 105,060 acres of irrigated farmland (prime Farmland [70,180 ac], Farmland of Statewide Importance [5,750 ac], and Unique Farmlands [29,130 ac]) and 1,337,280 acres of grazing and dry-farmed land (non-irrigated) (SB General Plan 2009). In 2010, the County of Santa Barbara County produced \$1,219,995,405 dollars' worth of agricultural products including vegetable, fruit, and nut crops (Agricultural Report 2010).

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

No farmlands exist within Carpinteria State Beach.

3.3. Air Quality.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Climate and Effect on Local Air Quality

Carpinteria State Beach is located within the County of Santa Barbara and the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District. The County's air quality is influenced by both local topography and meteorological conditions. Semi-permanent high pressure off the Pacific Coast leads to limited rainfall with warm, dry summers and relatively damp winters. Cool, humid, marine air causes frequent fog and low clouds along the coast, generally during the night and morning hours in the late spring and early summer.

Sea breezes in the southern portion of the county including Carpinteria are from the southwest. During summer, these winds are stronger and persist later into the night. At night, the sea breeze weakens and is replaced by light land breezes (from land to sea). The alternation of the land-sea breeze cycle can sometimes produce a "sloshing" effect, where pollutants are swept offshore at night and subsequently carried back onshore during the day. This effect is exacerbated during periods when wind speeds are low.

Santa Ana winds coming from the desert can cause pollutants emitted from Santa Barbara, Ventura County and the South Coast Air Basin to move out to sea. They can then be moved back on shore into Santa Barbara County through what is known as a "post-Santa Ana condition."

Upper level winds from the south and east are infrequent during the summer. When they do occur during summer, they are usually associated with periods of high ozone levels. Surface and upper-level winds can move pollutants that originate in other areas into the county.

Surface temperature inversions (0-500 feet) are most frequent during the winter, and subsidence inversions (100-2000 feet) are most frequent during the summer. Inversions result in an increase in temperature with height and are directly related to the stability of the atmosphere. They act as a cap to the pollutants that are emitted below or within them and ozone concentrations are often higher directly below the base of elevated inversions than they are at the earth's surface. Generally, the lower the inversion base height and the greater the rate of temperature increase from the base to the top, the more pronounced effect the inversion will have on inhibiting vertical dispersion, the principal cause of air stagnation.

Poor air quality is usually associated with "air stagnation". It is reasonable to expect a higher frequency of pollution events in the southern portion of the county where light winds are frequently observed, as opposed to stronger winds in the northern part of the county.

Air Quality Attainment

Although, Santa Barbara County violates the 8-hour ozone standard, recent data show that the county continues to attain (since 2006) the state 1-hour ozone standard of 0.09 ppm, evidence that the air quality of the county has improved dramatically over the years. Improvement may also be seen in the 1-hour Expected Peak Day Concentration (EPDC) data, which has decreased below the state 1-hour ozone standard at all sites in the county.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT*:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or regulation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., children, the elderly, individuals with compromised respiratory or immune systems)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make these determinations.

DISCUSSION

- a) The development proposed for Carpinteria State Beach would not obstruct implementation of the Clean Air Plan of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District.
- b) The proposed development would not violate or contribute substantially to any air quality standards within the Clean Air Plan.
- c) There shall be no cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District is in non-attainment.
- d) The limited development within Carpinteria State Beach will not expose visitors to substantial pollutant concentrations
- e) There may be minor maintenance to existing sewer systems throughout Carpinteria State Beach as a result of project construction, but this work will not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES AIR QUALITY (AQ)
AQ 1: Standard construction protocols for dust control during demolition and grading shall be implemented. These protocols shall be included within a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project. The State’s Representative and/or State Environmental Scientist will periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.

3.4. Biological Resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

HABITAT TYPES

Review of the CNDDB (CDFG 2012) indicated that one sensitive vegetation community could be present within or near Carpinteria State Beach (Appendix A). Roughly 0.35 miles northwest or up coast from the park, an area of southern coastal salt marsh, known as El Estero or the Carpinteria Salt Marsh can be found. Within the project limits, though, habitat has been drastically modified to accommodate camping and recreational pursuits. As such, developed areas are prevalent, although a small section of southern foredunes persists at the northwest end of the site. Classified as a sensitive community, the dunes have experienced past disturbance and continue to be affected by park operations. Descriptions of the habitat types observed within the work boundaries are as follows:

Southern Foredunes (Disturbed)

This habitat is dominated by low, often succulent, perennial herbs and subshrub plants up to 12 inches in height. Coverage varies from nearly complete to scattered. The typical species in exposed sites are *Abronia maritima*, *Ambrosia*, and *Cakile*, whereas, *Abronia umbellata*, *Calystegia*, and *Camissonia* are found in less exposed sites. Growth and flowering are most active in spring, but continue at a reduced rate all year (Holland 1986). At the Day Use Area, disturbed southern foredunes are documented along the southwest edge of the parking lot running parallel to the beach. Owing to continuous pedestrian traffic, the presence of building/facilities, and landscaping with exotics, the habitat appears severely degraded. In areas supporting vegetation, ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) is the most prevalent ground cover. Also prevalent near picnic areas are a mixture of annual grasses and other nonnatives (e.g., Bermuda grass [*Cynodon dactylon*], black mustard [*Brassica nigra*], conyza [*Conyza* sp.], wild radish [*Raphanus sativus*], sea rocket [*Cakile* sp.]),. A few native species (e.g., beach bur [*Ambrosia chamissonis*], beach evening primrose [*Camissonia cheiranthifolia*], telegraph weed [*Heterotheca grandiflora*]) were generally distributed in the central part of the dunes, but the plants were relatively sparse and limited in number.

Developed Areas

Developed areas generally support a combination of permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, and/or ornamental landscaping. Due to removal or active exclusion, no native plant species may remain or the vegetation may have been supplemented/replaced with exotic trees and shrubs, possibly in combination with grassy, maintained lawns. Where trees are prevalent, the understory tends to be minimal or absent due to an accumulation of leaf litter and the closed structure of the canopy. For the proposed project, the developed areas include the Visitor Center, restrooms, ramadas, combination restroom/shower buildings, camp sites, picnic facilities, walkways/trails, parking lots, paved roads, and ornamental and nonnative plantings. Gum tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.), myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*), melaleuca (*Melaleuca* sp.), ice plant, and Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) were the species most commonly used for landscaping at the Day Use Area, Visitor Center and campgrounds.

LISTED/SENSITIVE SPECIES

According to database records (CDFG 2012, CNPS 2012), 26 special status species have the potential to occur in the vicinity of Carpinteria State Beach (Appendix A). Initial review indicated that 20 wildlife/plants were unlikely to be found, as appropriate habitat did not exist in the project area. Suitable conditions for the remaining six species were documented on-site, although no evidence of listed or sensitive wildlife/plants was uncovered during field evaluations. For Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*), one past sighting (along an ocean bluff) was confirmed within the City of Carpinteria. Details on the specific location and population size, though, are lacking. The salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*), in turn, is known from the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, which is located roughly 0.81 miles up coast from the park. No incidents of the species, though, have ever been recorded in Carpinteria State Beach. The CNPS (2012) database also revealed that the south coast branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima* var. *austrolitoralis*) could potentially be present in the county. The plant has never been documented at the park and further verification could not be obtained, as site-specific information appeared to be unavailable. At the Day Use Area, the coastal dunes could serve as habitat for the three plants, but, owing to pedestrian traffic and the prevalence of exotic ground cover, the dunes would be considered disturbed and low quality. As such, Coulter's saltbush, salt marsh bird's beak, and south coast branching phacelia would not be expected in or near the project footprint.

With respect to invertebrates, both the sandy beach tiger beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis gravida*), and globose dune beetle (*Coelus globosus*), are known to have historically occurred at the park. The tiger beetle, originally recorded in 1906, preferentially inhabits dry, sandy zones along the coast. However, due to the species' sensitivity to humans, the beetle is currently believed to be locally extirpated. The globose dune beetle, documented in the same general area as the tiger beetle, was first observed at Carpinteria in 1934. A subsequent survey (2005) resulted in the collection of a single specimen, but, absent a site description, proximity to the project boundaries could not be ascertained. CNDDDB presumes the species remains extant, although no sign of the dune beetle was found during surveys for the proposed work, and the disturbed southern foredunes, which could potentially support the species, are structurally and functionally of poor condition. As a result, neither of the sensitive invertebrates would have a reasonable likelihood of occurring within the area of future construction.

With regard to the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), three wintering populations have been locally recorded, but none have yet been verified within Carpinteria State Beach. The closest occurrence, documented in 1998, was adjacent to the eastern boundary of the park at the Salzgerber Grove. Two other observations (i.e., Carpinteria/Kono Farms [east side of Carpinteria Creek, along Concha Loma Drive between the ocean and U.S. Highway 101] and Chevron Park [east of Carpinteria State Beach]) also fall in proximity to the project. At the four campgrounds, sycamores, eucalyptus, and other nonnative trees could provide potential roost sites for the monarch butterfly. However, regular visitor/staff activities and camping-related issues (e.g., noise, traffic, fumes) may discourage or preclude the monarch from selecting such areas for overwintering. The species may use resources in the park, but the incidents are likely short-term in nature. Consequently, a relatively low probability exists of finding the monarch butterfly in or near the work limits.

Suitable habitat for the western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) is not available within the project footprint; however, some proposed activities (i.e., Day Use Area Dune Restoration and Carpinteria Creek East Restoration) lie adjacent to sections of beach that could be potentially used by the species. Records suggest the snowy plover once nested on State Parks lands; however, a survey in 1978 found that suitable habitat was no longer present on-site due to human activity/development. More recent field work, documented as part of a program by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology and National Audubon Society (eBird 2012), confirms that snowy plovers occasionally frequent Carpinteria State Beach (i.e., December 2009 [6 individuals], April 2010 [1 individual], and November 2011 [2 individuals]), but no breeding/nesting is known to have resumed on park lands. Such activities would not be anticipated, as the level of visitations and disturbance at the beach is likely to increase over time with an increase in the human population. Based on current survey findings, no impacts to the western snowy plover would be expected with implementation of the project. Finally, no proposed or designated critical habitat for federally listed species is present within the park. Consequently, no destruction or adverse modification of these lands would result from the proposed construction.

JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS/WATERS

Carpinteria Creek is the primary/sole drainage found within the boundaries of the park. The blue-line stream traverses between the Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa campgrounds, terminating in a small lagoon near the mouth of the creek. Classified by the USFWS' National Wetland Inventory as an Estuarine System (i.e. E1UBL), the waterway would fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and/or California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Similarly, the coastline overlapping the southwest boundary of the park has been identified as regulated wetlands/waters (i.e., M2USP and M2USN) that would be subject to agency oversight. Work associated with the proposed Carpinteria Creek East Restoration/West Walkway would be occurring just outside the banks of the creek and either within a landscaped area or along an established trail. No encroachment into the drainage would be needed or allowed to complete the improvements. At the Day Use Area, restoration of the southern foredunes would be conducted, to the maximum extent feasible, from the leeward (i.e., parking lot) side of the dunes to reduce the likelihood of impacts. No activities would be permitted within regulated waterways or below the high tide line. As a result, no loss of wetlands/waters should occur with project implementation. Potential effects would be expected if sedimentation/erosion were not controlled or minimized through Best Management Practices. Consequently, incorporation of such measures shall be necessary to ensure the protection of existing resources.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Although database records indicate that Carpinteria State Beach has the potential to support listed/sensitive species, habitat at Carpinteria State Beach would be considered largely unsuitable due to the extent of development and ongoing visitor use. Past sightings of special wildlife/plants have been extremely limited and field surveys uncovered no evidence that such species occupy the project footprint. Future construction would be focused in areas supporting existing facilities or adjacent to campgrounds where the landscape has already been severely degraded. Work proposed within or near sensitive resources (i.e., Day Use Area and east of Carpinteria Creek) would involve the restoration of native habitat; thus, ultimately benefitting wildlife and plants, while providing the public with enhanced recreational opportunities. As a consequence, no substantial adverse effect

to any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species would result from project implementation resulting in a less-than-significant impact.

- b) Southern foredunes have been classified as a sensitive natural community by the California Department of Fish and Game's California Natural Diversity Database (CDFG 2012). At Carpinteria State Beach, an approximately 1,000-foot-long expanse of the habitat lies adjacent to the day-use area parking lot. Currently, the dunes are severely degraded due to exotic plants, ongoing pedestrian traffic, and infringing facilities. The work, as planned, would allow for habitat restoration through a combination of recontouring/grading, exotics eradication, and native plantings. A boardwalk with interpretative displays would also be constructed on the leeward side of the dunes to educate visitors on the significance of the habitat, provide a unique outdoor experience, and reduce unnecessary foot traffic through the sand. In combination with drift fencing, the proposed restoration would serve to stabilize and protect the dunes, while allowing for structural/functional improvements in the habitat over the long-term resulting in a less-than-significant impact.
- c) Carpinteria Creek, and the adjoining Pacific Ocean, have both been designated by the USFWS (2012) as Estuarine and Marine Deepwater Systems of national significance. These water bodies, which lie in close proximity to the project footprint, would not be subject to any direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other disturbance during the course of work. Additionally, no activities would be conducted either within the creek's bed/bank or below the mean high tide line. Best Management Practices (BMPs) would also be implemented to control erosion and sedimentation, and protect wetlands/waters from potential impacts resulting in a less-than significant impact.
- d) No regional wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites are known to exist near Carpinteria State Beach. Carpinteria Creek, though, undoubtedly functions as a local corridor for wildlife traversing through the urban landscape. Since all work near the drainage would be confined to the uplands, no direct interference to movement within the corridor would be expected. During construction, wildlife occurring in other portions of Carpinteria State Beach (throughout the year or on a seasonal basis) may experience short-term disruptions, but the impact would be minimal due to the discrete/limited nature of the activities within already developed sites. The proposed restoration efforts at the Day Use Area and east of Carpinteria Creek would also allow for enhancement and creation of native habitat within Carpinteria State Beach; thereby increasing the quality and extent of lands available for wildlife use. Impacts would be less-than-significant.
- e) The Department Operations Manual (DOM) for CDPR recognizes trees as "highly prized" resources, but acknowledges that, at times, trees may need to be removed for purposes such as facility development (DOM Section 0310.6.1). At the visitor center complex, the proposed activities may cause the loss of a maximum of five (5) nonnative trees (i.e., one pine, one olive, and three eucalyptus). Impacts, though, would be offset with native plantings to provide both visual enhancement and shade. No other trees would be subject to removal as all other project features would be designed around existing resources. Thus,

the proposed project does not conflict with any CDPR guidelines, the City of Carpinteria's Open Space, Recreation, and Conservation Policies (City of Carpinteria 2003), or any other known local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Impacts would be less-than significant.

- f) The lands identified as part of the Carpinteria NEF Project do not fall within the boundaries of any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Carpinteria State Beach, though, lies within the coastal zone and under the jurisdiction of the City of Carpinteria and the California Coastal Commission. As such, a Coastal Development Permit must be obtained prior to the start of construction to ensure that all work adheres to the guidelines/policies of the City of Carpinteria's Local Coastal Plan and the California Coastal Act, as appropriate. Impacts would be less-than-significant.

<p>MITIGATION MEASURE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Bio)</p>

<p>Bio 1: Any vegetation trimming/removal within the project footprint shall be completed between September 16 and February 14 to avoid potential impacts to breeding birds. If trimming/removal cannot occur during this timeframe, then a pre-construction survey (one week prior) shall be conducted by a CDPR Environmental Scientist to ensure that no breeding/nesting birds are present in the work area. Should a nest site be located, then appropriate measures, as determined by the CDPR Environmental Scientist, shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the species. Project construction should also commence after September 16 and before the beginning of the breeding season to reduce the likelihood of disturbance to avian species. If such scheduling is not possible, then the CDPR Environmental Scientist will decide where surveys, as previously described, shall be required and what measures will be needed to prevent impacts to any observed breeding/nesting birds.</p>
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<p>Bio 2: Operations shall be performed in a manner that avoids damage and minimizes disturbance to existing landscaping/trees. If any vegetation, not designated for trimming/removal, is damaged or destroyed, the Contractor shall repair the damage at no additional cost to CDPR. Damage is defined, without limitation, as any cutting, breaking, tearing, bruising or skinning of the trunk, roots, or significant limbs. Should the CDPR Environmental Scientist determine that the damage is irreparable or that a tree has been destroyed, then the Contractor shall compensate for the loss at their expense as determined by CDPR's Representative and the CDPR Environmental Scientist.</p>

<p>Bio 3: A CDPR Environmental Scientist shall survey buildings prior to any demolition/construction. If any bat roosts are identified or nesting swallows found, then actions will be taken to either not disturb the species or humanely exclude the individuals per existing CDPR guidelines. If nest removal is necessary, then it must be conducted before the nests are largely completed, or eggs are laid, to prevent "take" of any swallow(s).</p>
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Bio 4: During trenching/digging, any roots 2 inches in diameter or greater that need to be removed shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree's root system. Such activities shall be supervised/directed by CDPR Representative, in coordination with the CDPR Environmental Scientist.

Bio 5: Any pruning or removal of trees/shrubs shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, "Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance-Standard Practices".

Bio 6: Carpinteria Creek and other sensitive habitat near the project boundaries will be designated an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and strictly avoided. No encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) will be allowed in these locations at any time. Sensitive vegetation or resources will be marked and protected by temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) or other acceptable method. Work areas will be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the CDPR Environmental Scientist prior to the start of operations. All staked/fenced boundaries will be maintained throughout the construction period.

Bio 7: To minimize soil disturbance and compaction, the Contractor shall be limited to the construction footprint, as outlined in the project plans and directed by CDPR's Representative.

Bio 8: A CDPR Environmental Scientist will be made available for both the pre-construction and construction phases to review plans, address resource issues, and monitor ongoing work. The CDPR Environmental Scientist shall maintain communications with the CDPR Representative to ensure that concerns related to sensitive species/habitats are appropriately and lawfully managed.

Bio 9: Should any areas require hydroseeding for temporary erosion control, then only local, native plant species, approved by the CDPR Environmental Scientist, shall be used. No invasive exotics shall be included in any proposed seed palette. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council's California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) will be prohibited.

Bio 10: For reasons of safety, the Contractor shall cover areas of excavation (e.g., trenches, holes) overnight or during periods of inactivity. These locations will be regularly inspected, over the course of the project, by the Contractor to ensure that no wildlife has become entrapped. Should any wildlife be discovered, then the Contractor shall contact CDPR's Representative or the CDPR Environmental Scientist to obtain instructions on how to safely remove the wildlife from the trench/hole.

Bio 11: Construction dust impacts will be offset through implementation of measures that will appropriately reduce/control emissions generated by a project. The CDPR Representative and/or CDPR Environmental Scientist will also periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.

Bio 12: The project area will be kept clear of trash to avoid attracting predators. All food and garbage will be placed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site. Following construction, any trash, debris, or rubbish remaining within the work limits shall be collected and hauled off to an appropriate facility.

Bio 13: Pets belonging to project personnel shall not be permitted within the construction boundaries at any time.
Bio 14: All work related to the project shall be performed between the hours of 8:00AM and 5:00PM. No nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be allowed.
Bio 15: Conditions set forth in the Coastal Development Permit, which will be issued by the California Coastal Commission shall be observed and implemented as part of the proposed project.

3.5. Cultural Resources.

Environmental Setting

Precontact and Ethnographic Information

The Chumash believe that their ancestors were created at the beginning of time on the Santa Barbara Channel Islands and came to the mainland ages ago by crossing a Rainbow Bridge. Scientific evidence has documented human presence on the Channel Islands as early as 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002) while the earliest evidence of human presence on the mainland has been dated to 10,000 to 11,000 years ago.

Pre-Millingstone Period (13,000-8,500 Years Before Present [BP])

During what archaeologists have referred to as the Paleo-Indian, Paleo-Coastal, or Pre-Millingstone Period (Gamble 2008:Table 1; Glassow et al. 2007), which lasted from approximately 13,000 to 9,000 years ago, inhabitants of the Santa Barbara region lived in small groups. Although sea level was approximately 150 feet lower than at present, these people still needed watercraft to travel to the single large offshore island (called Santarosae) for hunting, fishing, and gathering resources. Cultural evidence from this period is sparse but includes basketry, sea grass cordage, beads, stone tools, and a fish-like effigy (King 1990).

As glacial ice melted and sea level rose, many coastal settlements were submerged and Santarosae became the separate islands that exist today: Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel. Archaeological evidence in the region dating to this period includes sites at Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island (ca. 13,000 years ago), at Daisy Cave on San Miguel Island (ca. 11,000 years ago), at Vandenberg Air Force Base (ca. 9,000 years ago), and near Nipomo (ca. 10,000 years ago).

Millingstone Period (8,500-6,500 BP)

The first fully definable period of human settlement in the Santa Barbara Channel area is known as the “Millingstone Horizon” because of the many “milling” or grinding tools (basin metates and manos) that appeared during this time. The period is also known as “Oak Grove,” so named in the 1920s by archaeologist David Banks Rogers.

Recent evidence indicates that this period may be much older than first proposed. Terry Jones and others (Jones et al. 2002), reported that the Cross Creek Site (CA-SLO-1797), near the town of Arroyo Grande, contained artifacts typically associated with the Millingstone Horizon and dated about 10,000 years ago (Jones 2008).

In addition to manos and metates, this period is also marked by hammering tools, which would have served as both a source of flake tools used for scraping, cutting, and planing, and for shaping the metates and manos for optimum grinding efficiency. The numerous fire-affected rocks, recovered in beds found in Millingstone sites, indicate food products were being baked, probably in earthen ovens. Shellfish supplied most protein and shellfish remains are abundant on Millingstone sites situated along open coastlines (Glassow et al. 2007; Rogers 1929; Wallace 1955).

The distinctive tools and subsistence remains identified from “Millingstone” sites mark this cultural expression as unique among hunter-gatherer societies. Although similar “Millingstone Horizon” sites are found in a broad geographic distribution along the California coastline and its interior valleys (Jones 2008), these assemblages show no apparent connection to Late

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Pleistocene/Early Holocene Paleo-Indian societies found in other parts of the western U.S. (Colten and Erlandson 1991:135; Glassow et al. 2007:191-192; Moratto 1984:104-113).

Early Period (6,500-3,200 BP)

Following the “Millingstone Horizon,” the Early Period lasted from approximately 6,500 to 3,200 years ago. During the period dating between 6,500 and 5,000 years ago, the climate in the Santa Barbara region, which had been generally cool and wet, became warmer and drier. Human population during this period appears to have declined significantly. Few archaeological sites are known from this period (Jones 2008).

Archaeological data from the coastal areas of Santa Barbara County indicate that people at this time were hunting a broader range of marine and terrestrial animals and gathering a more diverse range of plants for food or other uses (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2002). Climatic data show that human populations fluctuated as temperatures and precipitation changed. As sea water temperature rose and fell, so did populations along the Santa Barbara Channel coast (Glassow 1997:86-88; Glassow et al. 2007:196-203).

The appearance of stone mortars and pestles around 6,000 years ago (Glassow 1997:83-86) indicates use of a broadening range of plant and animal foods at that time. The mortar and pestle were commonly associated with the processing of acorns gathered from oaks. However, along the coast in and near Carpinteria, these grinding and pulverizing implements were likely also employed to process tubers and roots, such as from plants growing along coastal estuaries, as well as being used to pulverize dried meat (Glassow et al. 2007:197).

Large animals such as elk, deer, and sea mammals were hunted by people using large projectile points mounted on darts thrown with the atlatl (throwing stick), while shellfish, particularly California mussels, remained an important dietary supplement (Glassow 1997:86-87; Glassow et al. 2007:197).

By the end of the Early Period, people speaking a “Proto-Chumash” language had become established in the region, but their relationship with earlier peoples is not yet clear (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2002). Anthropologists refer to the people who inhabited this area at the end of the Early Period as Chumash.

Middle Period (3,200-800 BP)

During the Middle Period, 3,200 to 800 years ago, fishing and sea mammal hunting became more important. New inventions, including circular shell fishhooks and plank canoes (tomols), enabled the inhabitants of the coastal regions to catch a wider variety and larger numbers of fish. Tomol construction required considerable skill and effort. Asphaltum, a key component of plank canoe construction, was used to seal and caulk the planks, making the watercraft more seaworthy (Gamble 2008:156-159).

Only chiefs or other wealthy (high status) members of the Chumash communities had the ability to commission the construction of plank canoes. The owners of the canoes held highly influential positions in the community, given the key role of plank canoes in trade along the coastline and out to the Channel Islands (Gamble 2008:30-31, 158, 204). Intensified fishing made possible by the new canoes led to a population increase and large, permanent coastal and island settlements (Gamble 2008:235-239). In addition, more inland camps and larger inland villages are evident. The tomols also allowed the evolution of exchange systems between the islands and the mainland (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2002).

Some researchers hypothesize that the complexity of Chumash society increased between 4,500 and 2,000 years ago in response to technological advances and other changes occurring during this period. This complexity is reflected in the archaeological record by objects of “wealth” and status, such as beads and ornaments, decorated hairpins, and ritual items, which appear in considerably greater numbers during this period (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2002). Bead styles and ornaments in burial lots changed during this period as well (Glassow et al. 2007:199).

The use of asphaltum on basketry and for other uses greatly increased in the region around 2000 BC. Archaeological evidence for its use includes pieces of asphaltum with basketry impressions, tarring pebbles, and cobbles with stains of asphaltum (Gamble 2008:51-54). Asphaltum had other uses besides basketry, e.g., to adhere stone projectile points onto arrow foreshafts and to glue ornaments onto objects as an inlay (Glassow 1997:81; Glassow et al. 2007:200).

Late Period (800 BP-1769 AD)

During the Late Period from 800 years ago until missionization, two-thirds of the people in the Santa Barbara region lived near the coast, although settlements were also found in oak woodland communities. The size of the settlements increased, and larger houses became more common (Gamble 2008:30-31). Complex social and political organization (evidenced by increasingly hierarchical positions within each village and the development of specialized occupations), flexed burials, and elaborate shell and steatite bead industries were the hallmarks of this period (Olson 1930; Orr 1943; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1929).

Marine fishing remained a major part of Chumash subsistence. Sardines taken with nets were particularly important. Hunting of land animals and gathering of wild plants including acorns and various seeds continued to supplement the marine diet. Growth of seed-bearing plants was promoted through selective burning (Gamble 2008:118-119, 174-175; King 1990:55).

Use of shell-bead money, produced mostly on the Northern Channel Islands, indicates the increased importance of trade among Chumash communities to buffer local shortfalls of wild food resources. Warfare resulting from trespass in hunting-gathering-fishing territories was also prevalent at the time of European contact (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2002). Spanish accounts from the 18th century contain many references to warfare among the Chumash. The archaeological evidence of violence dates back at least to the Middle Period (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2002).

The Chumash sociopolitical system became even more complex and hierarchical during this period. All the major villages had several head men and one Chief. The chiefs were in control of most of the wealth and resources, but they were required to distribute the resources amongst the tribe. Specialized positions and occupations such as canoe builders had additional status because of their control of trade with the Islands. Positions in this social system were often determined by heredity (Gamble 2008:250-264).

Mishopshnow (CA-SBA-7)

The Chumash village site of Mishopshnow (CA-SBA-7) covers most of the eastern portion of Carpinteria State Beach (Higgins 2002; McKusic 1960; Smith 2003; Spanne 1968; Woodward 1983). Beginning in the late 1800s, numerous archaeological excavations occurred at this site and hundreds of burials were identified and removed (Kirkish & Smith 1997) along with

thousands of artifacts and other cultural materials. Radiocarbon dates from this site indicate it was inhabited as early as 5,000 years ago. Although significant portions of the site were removed or heavily disturbed by historic mining and development activities, intact portions of the site do still exist. Because of the information that has been recovered from this site, and the data potential of the remaining portions, the site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also listed as California State Landmark No. 535 and City of Carpinteria Historical Landmark No. 6 (Whitehead 1955).

Archaeological testing conducted for the current project within the Tar pits area of Carpinteria SB (between the Santa Rosa and San Miguel campgrounds) did not identify any evidence of Native American materials (Harper 2012). The archaeological materials in this area were reportedly removed by hydraulic washing prior to the asphaltum mining operations in the late 1800s (Gilbert 2004). Also see under "Asphalt Mining" below.

Proto-Historic and Historic Period

Proto-Historic Period (1542-1769)

At the time of first contact with Spanish colonial explorers, the Chumash population is estimated to have been at 18,000 to 20,000 people (Grant 1978:507). The effects of European diseases on the Chumash people, especially in the Proto-historic Period, cannot be fully discerned, so this population figure may be inaccurate, even too low for these periods.

During this time the Chumash occupied an area from present-day San Luis Obispo to Malibu and from the coast to the Carrizo Plain. This area has been further divided into linguistic/geographic dialect areas. The Barbareño Chumash occupied the coastal strip from Point Conception to Punta Gorda in Ventura County.

The first Europeans to sail into the Santa Barbara Channel and view the Carpinteria coast were the men of the Spanish exploratory voyage led by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. In 1542, Cabrillo visited many points along the coast and the Channel Islands while noting the names of the Chumash villages. At one point during the expedition, Cabrillo's ships anchored offshore of the Chumash village of Mishopshnow at present-day Carpinteria State Beach. Men from the village paddled out to the ships in plank canoes to trade with the Spaniards. Cabrillo noted that the canoes held approximately 12 men and that asphaltum had been used to seal the canoes' seams (Grant 1978). He and his men were generally impressed with the cultural advancement of the Chumash compared with that of other Indian groups they had encountered. In 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno, ordered by the Spanish Viceroy to undertake a detailed mapping of the California coast, explored and named the Santa Barbara Channel. He also reported encountering friendly Indians in plank canoes.

Historic Period (1769-Present)

In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá explored the Santa Barbara coast on his land expedition to locate Monterey Bay. Portolá, Lieutenant Pedro Fages, Engineer Miguel Constansó, and Father Juan Crespí, the expedition's chaplain and diarist, were impressed with the Chumash they met as Cabrillo and Vizcaíno had been before them. These men wrote narratives of the customs and appearance of the Chumash. Fages noted that the Chumash were "of good disposition, affable, liberal, and friendly toward the Spaniard" (Fages 1937:47). Fr. Crespí described the Native American settlement as "appearing from a distance as though it were a shipyard." Upon closer inspection, Crespí observed the Natives working on a nearly completed wood plank

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canoe. Because of this, the expedition's soldiers named it "La Carpinteria," the Carpenter's Shop (Crespí 2001). The site of La Carpinteria, which includes the nearby asphaltum pits, received California State Landmark status in 1955 (CSPC 1955).

In 1774, Portolá's coastal route was followed by the first of two expeditions led by Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been ordered to establish an overland route to Alta California from Mexico. Anza traveled from Tubac in present-day Arizona to Monterey Bay and then returned in May of the same year.

Although the Chumash were much admired by early European explorers and settlers in comparison with other California Indian groups, contact with Europeans led to dramatic and unalterable changes in the lifeways of the Chumash (Grant 1978:506-507).

Spain's effort to colonize Alta California began in earnest with the establishment of a system of missions, including five in Chumash territory: San Luis Obispo in 1772, San Buenaventura in 1782, Santa Barbara in 1786, La Purísima in 1787, and finally Santa Ynez in 1804. Also in 1782, Spain established a military settlement or presidio in Santa Barbara. The Carpinteria area was placed under the control of Mission Santa Barbara following that mission's establishment (Grant 1978: 505-506).

By the early 1800s, most of the Chumash people had been integrated into the mission system except those who had moved to the mountains and inland valleys. The Spanish missionaries' aim was to teach the Chumash new agricultural techniques, including stock raising, and other trades suitable for initially developing and maintaining the mission system and eventually equipping the Chumash to leave the missions and create self-sustaining communities within the new Spanish colonial society in Alta California (Gilbert 2004).

Insurrections and other acts of defiance by the Chumash during the early mission period were uncommon. The revolts at the local missions of La Purísima, Santa Barbara, and Santa Ines, which occurred in 1824, followed a decade of deteriorating conditions in the territory, triggered in part by the decade long Mexican War for Independence from Spain that isolated frontier Alta California until its conclusion in 1821. Mexican troops, assisted by the missionaries and local Californios, regained control of the Channel Coast missions shortly after the rebellion of 1824, but the change to the new Mexican Republican government in California introduced new factors to further weaken the struggling mission system. Whereas during the Spanish Colonial Period all lands were technically owned by the Crown or the Church, new Mexican laws supporting private property ownership and increasing secular control of the territory sped the dismantling of the missions and their support systems for the Chumash (CDPR 2009:20).

These new "revolutionary ideals" of Mexican Republicanism enabled and encouraged Mexican Californios to seek private land grants (ranchos), many carved from the best of the former mission grazing lands on which to raise cattle for the newly legalized commercial trade with foreign nations. Trade with foreign ships had been illegal during the Spanish Period. Cattle ranching to produce hides and tallow soon became the economic mainstay for much of California during this period. The fine leather hides from California cattle were in demand and traded for new consumer goods from England and the United States. For the most part, this trade was carried on locally in the various coves along the Channel Coast, including Refugio, Gaviota, and Cojo. In addition to hides, foreign goods were exchanged for tallow and sea otter pelts (CDPR 2009:20).

A growing upper class of Californios (*gente de razon*) sought to obtain more of the mission

lands for their private use and profit. The need for large tracts of land to feed the growing herds increased the demand to make the valuable mission lands available and hastened the original colonial plans to eventually disband the mission system. Finally in 1834, after several years of political struggle, Governor José Figueroa issued a proclamation to secularize the missions and allow for the redistribution of their lands and property. After this, the Mexican government quickly moved to redistribute the former mission lands to private individuals, a practice that continued until the American occupation of California began in 1846 (CDPR 2009:20).

During this period, the Carpinteria Valley was divided into two rancho land grants. The land west of Carpinteria Creek, formerly under the control of the Santa Barbara Mission, was divided into large tracts and given to several families from the Santa Barbara Pueblo. East of Carpinteria Creek, the land became part of Rancho El Rincon granted by Governor José Castro to Teodoro Arellanes on October 1, 1835. Arellanes and his neighbors continued to live on these fertile coastal lands through the closing years of the Mexican Republic (CDPR 2009:20-21).

American Period

The transition of California from Mexican Republic territory to American state was brief and dramatic. United States military forces occupied California during the 1846-1848 U. S.-Mexican War. In 1848, as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ended the war, the U.S. purchased Alta California and much of the Southwest from Mexico. Discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 triggered the rush in 1849 that soon brought more than 100,000 fortune seekers into the northern part of what became in 1850 the 31st state in the Union (CDPR 2009:21).

The social and economic effects of this rapid Americanization of California significantly altered the lives and livelihoods of the Mexican Californios and the dwindling number of Native American residents. Although these impacts were felt less rapidly in Southern California, legal, social and economic changes made it increasingly challenging for many Californios to hold onto their lands and property (CDPR 2009:21).

One of the challenges the Americans established was the California Land Act of 1851, which required all Mexican grant landholders to prove clear title to their lands. Thus in 1852, Arellanes was required to file a petition to confirm his title to the 4,469-acres of land granted to him by the Mexican government. His petition was procedurally rejected the following year. Arellanes and his family appealed this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, and finally nineteen years later in 1872, their claim was cleared. Arellanes and his heirs split the land into smaller parcels, which were eventually sold—in some cases to help pay the debts of the long legal fight (Gilbert 2004:3.0-12).

Although many Southern California rancho owners had profited from selling cattle during the Gold Rush of the 1850s, this profitable period quickly ended. One of the key causes was the prolonged drought of the late 1850s and early 1860s. Many rancheros were ruined when their entire herds starved for lack of feed and also as beef prices plummeted during the Civil War. These large land holders were soon unable to pay their property taxes and many sold off their lands for as little as 25 cents an acre. New American settlers took advantage of the depressed land prices. Stephen Olmstead, a farmer by trade and regarded as the first American to settle in Carpinteria, purchased the land west of Carpinteria Creek from various owners and began growing beans, grains, and potatoes on his newly acquired land (Gilbert 2004:3.0-12).

Asphalt Mining

In contrast to agricultural uses that had tended to preserve the area's rural environment, commercial exploitation of the petroleum resources in the vicinity of present-day Carpinteria State Beach triggered the area's first significant development. In 1857 Charles Morrell, a druggist from San Francisco, built "extensive works, well equipped with cast iron retorts, in which the crude material was refined by distillation, and oil produced; but for some reason not known, the enterprise was a failure" (Gilbert 2004). In 1861, under the direction of the state legislature, the California State Geological Survey Party, led by J.D. Whitney, mapped the asphalt deposits at Carpinteria (Gilbert 2004:3.0-12).

Several attempts to mine the asphalt deposits soon followed. In 1875, the Crushed Rock and Asphaltum Company of San Francisco began mining operations on land leased from Stephen Olmstead and Dr. H.M. Biggs, west of Carpinteria Creek (Gilbert 2004). In 1891, the California Petroleum and Asphalt Company of San Francisco established the Alcatraz Refinery and Las Conchas Asphalt Mine, east of Carpinteria Creek (Gilbert 2004). Products coming from the refinery were marketed as "Alcatraz Asphalt." The mine was called Las Conchas ("The Shells") because of the large quantity of clam, mussel, and other marine shell overburden, six to eight feet deep, which needed to be removed prior to mining. This shell overburden, in all likelihood representing midden material from the site of the former Chumash village of Mishopshnow, was removed by hydraulic washing (Gilbert 2004:3.0-13).

At the turn of the century, the Las Conchas Mine and Alcatraz Refinery started to decline, and by 1903 the works were abandoned. The California Petroleum and Asphalt Company forfeited their claim in December 1905 for failure to pay license taxes. In 1909, Andrew Sattler reopened the Las Conchas Mine and refinery to supply asphalt to the Santa Barbara County Roads Department. The Guarantee Oil Company then acquired a lease on the Las Conchas Mine and refinery. Initially, the company planned to bring asphalt from the Midway fields in Kern County to the refinery but an easier method of transportation for the Midway asphalt was found and the Carpinteria refinery was abandoned. In 1912, the mine and refinery closed permanently. The asphalt pit filled with water from rain, the ocean, and run-off creating a small, brackish pond.

Archaeologist D.B. Rogers' 1929 map of the area depicts a false lagoon at the site of the asphalt pits. The pond became a popular, local duck hunting area. Local residents and beach visitors also used some of the abandoned pits as opportunistic trash dumps starting around 1929. Dumping continued at this location through the early 1960s. By the early 1970s, CDPH had filled in and capped the asphalt pits and mined area and constructed campground facilities above. The dump site was eventually identified and recorded as archaeological site CA-SBA-3736H (Gilbert 2004).

Historically, the Las Conchas Mine and refinery covered nearly six acres. At the present time, the only structures known to remain of this site are part of the (wooden) asphalt retaining wall used to keep seawater out of the mining operations and two brick ovens that miners used in heating their shovels, located between Santa Rosa and San Miguel Campgrounds. These features were identified and recorded as archaeological site CA-SBA-3735H in 2004 (Gilbert 2004).

Both the Las Conchas Mine site (CA-SBA-3735H) and the historic dump site (CA-SBA-3736H) are recorded and protected archaeological sites that reflect local and statewide significance for California. Archaeological investigations at the trash dump in 2009 determined that the dump

site retains integrity of location with very little evidence of modern intrusion or disturbance and that CA-SBA-3736H has the potential for revealing additional information and details about the history of Carpinteria, especially between the 1920s through the 1960s (Leftwich et al. 2009). The Los Conchas Mine site and the historic trash dump are considered to be potentially eligible to the National and California Registers of Historic Places, and CA-SBA-3736H is also considered a significant resource under CEQA Section 15064.5 (Gilbert 2004: 7.0-2, 4-5; Leftwich et al. 2009).

Archaeological testing in the area of Carpinteria State Beach known as the Tar pits (Harper 2012) did not identify any significant cultural materials from either the Asphaltum mining operations or from historic trash dumping activities.

Carpintería Beach Auto Camp

In the early 20th Century the resource extractive activities along Carpintería's beach began to give way to new recreational uses. National trends for growing urban populations yearning to get "Back to Nature," the advent of the 40 hour work week and the subsequent growth of leisure and vacation time, and the personal freedom brought about by affordable automobiles helped fuel the desire for automobile-accessible recreational destinations and facilities (CDPR 2009:25, 27).

The construction of the Pacific Coast Highway made Southern California's beaches attractive and easy to get to for local and regional visitors alike. The demand became such that from 1912 to 1921, motorists regularly camped along the Santa Barbara County coast in undeveloped campsites without any services (CDPR 2009:27).

In 1912, the Southern Pacific Railroad said it would cooperate with Carpinteria citizens in the creation of a park south of the railroad. Additionally in 1912, local businessman A. Stretch circulated a petition asking the County Board of Supervisors to stock the beach with Pismo clams as it would help attract visitors to the area. The Board of Supervisors approved the petition (CDPR 2009: 27).

In 1922, Thomas Fish and his sisters opened the Carpinteria Beach Auto Camp. An advertisement and postcard for the camp stated that it was a "Fine Safe Bathing Beach" as it had modern plumbing, porcelain laundry trays, mussels for eating, a grocery store, gas for cooking, artesian water, bathing suit rental, and beautiful views" (Gilbert 2004). The Auto Camp became the key attraction that civic boosters used to promote Carpinteria as the "World's Safest Beach" (CDPR 2009:27)

Cerca del Mar Clubhouse & Pier

In 1927, several Carpinteria residents led by Edward Coyle organized The Carpinteria Beach Improvement Company with W.J. Richards as the manager and Carpinteria residents as stockholders. The organizers envisioned a clubhouse and a pier that would serve as an ocean retreat for affluent guests coming from the cities of Ventura, Hollywood, and Los Angeles.

The Cerca del Mar clubhouse was built east of Carpinteria Creek and west of the asphalt mining area by a Santa Barbara contractor with the last name of Whitaker. The cost of the building was approximately \$200,000. The club officially opened on August 28, 1928. Club membership was by invitation only at \$100 per family and dinners were \$1.25 per person. The club was closed after the Improvement Company filed for bankruptcy following Edward Coyle's death in 1929. The building remained unoccupied although it was occasionally used for local

meetings and for school dances (Gilbert 2004:3.0-17).

In 1932, Santa Barbara County and the State of California acquired the building and adjacent pier as part of the new Carpinteria State Beach. A year later, repairs to the club house were included in improvements made by work crews funded by New Deal recovery programs. During World War II, soldiers of the U.S. Army Coast Artillery recovering from battle fatigue were billeted in the clubhouse. In 1946, the building was leased for boys and girls camps. In 1948, CDPR directed the State Division of Architecture to raze the ballroom and remodel the rest of the building to house Carpinteria State Beach's headquarters, restrooms, a beach concession and residences for CDPR employees. The building was completely demolished in 1972 (Gilbert 2004:3.0-17-18).

The potential exists for trash or other remains from the Cerca del Mar Clubhouse to be found within the historic trash dump (CA-SBA-3736H).

Carpinteria State Beach

In 1927, legislation created the California Division of Beaches and Parks to manage state-owned beach and park properties. The following year, California voters passed a State Park Bond to fund acquisition of new parks. On February 18, 1932, as the Great Depression entered its third year, the State and Santa Barbara County acquired parcels totaling 21.20 acres east of Carpinteria Creek that included the Cerca del Mar building and pier to create Carpinteria State Beach. The initial purchase price was \$106,010; the State and County split the cost as required by the State Park Bond Act.

The State Park Commission formally opened the new facilities on June 2, 1939. Public enthusiasm for the opening was dampened by the State Legislature's decision to begin charging fees for use of the facilities for the first time (CDPR 2009:29).

In 1959, as Carpinteria State Beach's campgrounds continued to fill to capacity during the summer seasons, approximately eight acres of beach frontage and the 42 acres between Linden Avenue and Carpinteria Creek were added to Carpinteria State Beach (Gilbert 2004:3.0-18).

During the 1950s and 1960s little additional development took place. However, the State acquired another 17.6 acres bringing the total size of Carpinteria State Beach to 51.26 acres. A general plan was developed in the late 1960s to guide future development (CDPR 1979). The current configurations of the San Miguel and Santa Rosa Campgrounds were constructed in the early 1970s.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The project area is located within the rather amorphous boundaries of California State Landmark No. 535, The Indian Village of Mishopshnow. There are no above-ground historical structures or landscape features associated with this historic resource that the project would affect. Likewise, there are no above-ground historic resources associated with later historical activities within the project area.
- b) Historic archeological and Native American resources are known to occur within and adjacent to the project areas. The project has been designed to avoid significant impacts to cultural deposits. Archaeological testing for this project in the area of the Tar Pits (Harper 2012) showed no significant cultural deposits at this location. Based on these results and the results of other recent archaeological testing in or near to the project areas (e.g., Gilbert 2004; Greenaway 2007; Leftwich et al. 2009) that showed significant disturbances from previous construction and historic uses of the area, the potential for substantial adverse changes to the significance of either historic or archaeological resources from this project are considered to be low to none. The integration of avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures would reduce impacts to previously unidentified archaeological sites and features to a less than significant level if encountered during ground disturbing activities.
- c) Significant groups of human burials have been identified and removed from nearby portions of CA-SBA-7. Recent testing at or near to the project locations (Gilbert 2004; Greenaway 2007; Leftwich et al. 2009; Harper 2012) showed evidence of significant disturbances from previous construction and historic uses and did not find any evidence of human remains. Based on these results the potential for human remains in the project area is considered to be low to none. The integration of avoidance and minimization measures would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR)

Cultural Monitoring: CR 1: The Project Archaeologist or other CDPR Archaeologist and Native American Monitor will monitor all ground disturbing phases of the proposed Project at his/her discretion. Monitoring will include all ground preparation work required for construction.

A request for a Native American Monitor shall be made prior to project work.

Previously Undocumented Resources: CR 2: In the event that previously undocumented cultural resources (including but not limited to dark soil containing shellfish, bone, flaked stone, groundstone, or deposits of historic trash) are encountered during proposed project construction by anyone, the CDPR representative will temporarily halt work at that specific location and direct contractors to other proposed project-related tasks. The Project Archaeologist or other CDPR Archaeologist will record and evaluate the find and work with the CDPR representative to implement avoidance, preservation, or recovery measures as appropriate and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards and Guidelines for archaeological resource protection, prior to any work resuming at that specific location.

Human Remains Discovery: CR 3: In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate CDPR personnel. The CDPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American internment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento will be consulted to identify the most likely descendant/s and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC §5097.98).

3.6. Geology and Soils.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Geology

Carpinteria State Beach lies within an alluvial plain below the Santa Ynez Mountains, and is underlain primarily by young Holocene alluvial soils. Young Holocene shoreline deposits of beach sand are found along the beach areas. Further southwest along the coastline are bluffs composed of Miocene age Monterrey Formation, capped by Pleistocene older alluvium. The Santa Ynez Mountains to the north show exposures of Sespe Formation, flanked by Pleistocene old cobble-boulder alluvial fan and conglomerate deposits (Group Delta Consultants, 2010).

Carpinteria State Beach is underlain by beach sand deposits overlying alluvial soils consisting of interbedded sands, silty sands, silts and clays (Group Delta Consultants, 2010).

Seismicity

The site is not in a known fault rupture hazard zone, it is not known if the faults actually pass through the site, and the faults are not known to have been active within the last 11,000 years; therefore there is a very low probability that fault rupture would occur at the site within the design life of the structures. No surface expression of faulting is present at the site, therefore, it is not possible to confirm or deny the presence of a fault, its location, activity or recommend a structural set back (Group Delta Consultants, 2010).

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable, as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems, where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

DISCUSSION

- a) The development proposed would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects including the risk of loss, injury or death due to earthquakes and other related geologic hazards. Review of the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map determined that the development proposed is not located within an Earthquake Fault Zone, thus minimizing the potential for adverse impact due to geologic activity.
- b) Minimal loss of topsoil is likely due to grading activities that will be necessary for the foundations of buildings within Carpinteria State Beach. Site planning has been undertaken to group new facilities together to minimize the area requiring grading as well as keep facilities away from sensitive biological and cultural resources.
- c) Buildings constructed as part of the project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that could become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.
- d) Soil testing shall be completed for any new structures proposed. Any new information that arises from geotechnical testing shall be used to improve design of new facilities.
- e) Current waste disposal systems are all connected to the local sewer system. Increase in capacity of existing septic systems and/or construction of new systems shall be implemented as part of the project. No systems shall be modified without appropriate soil testing to ensure soils will adequately support new or modified systems.
- f) No unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geological feature shall be directly or indirectly destroyed.

Nature Education Facilities Mitigated Negative Declaration
Carpinteria State Beach
California Department of Parks & Recreation

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES GEOLOGY & SOILS (GS)
GS 1: The most recent revision of the California Building Code shall be followed for all new and modified structures to mitigate the risk of loss, injury, or death due to geologic hazards.
GS 2: Any paleontological resources that are unearthed as part of ground disturbing activities would result in stopping work in order to evaluate and potentially recover them.
GS 3: To the maximum extent feasible, new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform to the landscape's natural contours, so as to minimize overall topographic change.

3.7. Hazards and Hazardous Materials.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The California Department of Environmental Protection (CALEPA) has the responsibility for compiling (pursuant to Government Code §65962.5) information on hazardous material sites in California that together are known as the "Cortese" list. A review of this Cortese list(s) found that there are two sites within a few hundred feet of Carpinteria State Beach's north-east property line currently in remediation due to a release of diesel from an underground storage tank and a release of pesticides/herbicides. These lands are owned by the Venoco, Inc. In addition, there was a site located with the boundaries of Carpinteria State Beach that completed a cleanup of a gasoline spill in 2007.

The types of materials used and stored at Carpinteria State Beach maintenance yard that could be hazardous include fluids such as motor vehicle and mechanical equipment fuels, oils, and other lubricants. DPR maintains storage facilities for these fuels and lubricants within the park unit several city blocks from Carpinteria State Beach.

Asbestos and lead surveys have been performed on the visitor center building. The resulting report and specifications address how to handle these during construction due to the presence of both. (Winzler & Kelly 2011) Additional testing will be necessary to test and address mold in the visitor center building.

The project shall be reviewed by the Fire Marshall to ensure there is sufficient fire suppression capacity for existing and additional structures included with the project. There is minimal risk of wildfire at Carpinteria State Beach, however, risk does exist for urban fire.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites, compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

DISCUSSION

- a) Implementation of the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment with implementation of **Haz 1** resulting in a less-than-significant impact.
- b) The Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through release of hazardous materials, substances or waste with incorporation of **Haz 2, Haz 3** and **Haz 4**.
- c) The Project is not within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school.
- e-f) The project is not within 2 miles of a public airport, public use airport or private airstrip
- g) Neither emergency response plans nor emergency evaluation plans shall be impaired by implementation of the project. Existing response plans will remain in place in the case of an emergency.
- h) The project shall not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death from wildland fires. A small increase in development would occur as described within the project description. Requirements of the California Building Code shall be implemented to reduce the risk of fire impact to visitors, staff and structures.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES: HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS(HAZ)
Haz 1: Measures shall be taken to ensure the removal of identified hazardous materials in accordance with the Technical Asbestos Abatement and Lead Related Construction Specification for Carpinteria State Beach Nature Education Facilities (2011)
Haz 2: Prior to the start of construction, the contractor will clean all equipment before entering the project site. Equipment will be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside the project site boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be contained and disposed of outside the boundaries of the site, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.
Haz 3: Prior to the start of construction, the contractor will inspect all equipment for leaks and regularly inspect thereafter until equipment is removed from the project site.
<p>Prior to the start of construction, DPR or its contractor will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) as part of Storm Water Soil Loss Water Prevention Plan (SWSLPP) to provide protection to on-site workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of vehicle fluids or other potential contaminants. This plan will include (but not be limited to):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A map with primary and secondary containment areas for containment of hazardous materials or waste in case of an accidental release of the aforementioned. 2. A map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will occur. 3. A list of items required in a spill kit on-site that will be maintained throughout the length of the project. 4. Identification of lawfully permitted or authorized disposal outside of the project site.
Spark arrestors or turbo chargers (which eliminate sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers will be required for all heavy equipment.
Construction crews will be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment will be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.

3.8. Hydrology and Water Quality.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Watershed – Surface Water

Carpinteria Creek drains a watershed of approximately 15 square miles. The main channel of Carpinteria Creek has two major tributaries: upper Carpinteria Creek and Gobernador Creek. The upper Carpinteria Creek watershed includes upper Carpinteria Creek and Sutton Canyon Creek; the Gobernador Creek watershed includes El Dorado Creek and Steer Creek. The Carpinteria Creek watershed reaches a peak elevation of approximately 4,690 feet. Headwater tributaries drain steep hillsides and canyons of the Santa Ynez Mountains. In the foothills and coastal plain, Carpinteria Creek passes through agricultural and urban areas. The creek passes under bridge crossings at U.S. 101 and Carpinteria Avenue and continues south between the Concha Loma residential tract to the east and the downtown area to the west. Farther downstream, the creek passes under the Union Pacific Railroad bridge and empties into the Pacific Ocean at Carpinteria State Beach (Padre 2005).

Flooding

In 1985, FEMA determined 100 year flood boundaries for local creeks in a flood insurance study conducted for the City of Carpinteria. Alterations to the creekbed and banks of lower Carpinteria Creek have been carried out with the primary intention of protecting developed areas, roads, bridges, etc., that encroach upon the creek from flooding, bank erosion, and related hazards. There is a large detention basin along Gobernador Creek, approximately 1.5 miles upstream from the Gobernador Creek/upper Carpinteria Creek confluence. The basin fills with sediments over the course of several years, and is regularly re-excavated and maintained by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District. Other creek modifications include bank protection structures (pipe and wire revetment, rip-rap) at-grade concrete road crossings (summer crossings), and roadway bridges. In addition, the Flood Control District regularly conducts minor grading and shaping of the bed and banks of lower Carpinteria Creek to protect development from flooding and bank erosion (Padre 2005).

Water Quality Regulation

Santa Barbara County is within the jurisdiction of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWWQB), which oversees the area extending from the Santa Barbara County/Ventura County line to the northern boundary of the Santa Cruz County, and from the coastline to approximately 40 miles inland. Per the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the California Porter-Cologne Act, CCRWWQB has prepared a Water Quality Control Plan for the watersheds under its jurisdiction. The Central Coast Region Water Quality Control Plan characterizes watersheds within the Central Coast region, identifies beneficial uses that exist or have the potential to exist in each water body, establishes water quality objectives for each water body to protect beneficial uses or allow their restoration and provides an implementation program that achieves water quality objectives. Per the requirements of CWA Section 303(c), the Water Quality Control Plan is reviewed every three years and revised as necessary to address problems with the plan, and meet new legislative requirements. Beneficial uses that have been established by CCRWWQB in the Water Quality Control Plan

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for Carpinteria, Franklin and Santa Monica Creeks and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh include municipal and domestic water supply, agricultural water supply, groundwater recharge, contact and non-contact water recreation, terrestrial wildlife habitat support, cold and warm freshwater habitat, fish migration and spawning, rare, threatened or endangered species support, estuarine habitat, and commercial and recreational fishing or shellfish harvesting (Padre 2005). Carpinteria Creek is listed as an impaired water body under Section 303(d) of the CWA due to the presence of pathogens, whose potential sources include agriculture, land and septic disposal (CCRWQCB 2006).

Water Quality

According to the California Department of Water Resources, groundwater in the Carpinteria Basin is predominantly calcium bicarbonate in character, with varying amounts of sodium. Water quality data from four public supply wells, as reported in the California's Groundwater Bulletin 118, indicated that none of the sampled wells had concentrations of inorganics, radiation, nitrates, pesticides, volatile organic compounds, or synthetic organic chemicals above primary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Three of the four wells sampled; however, had concentrations of inorganics above the secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (Padre 2008).

In general, local creeks have excellent water quality in their upper reaches within the relatively undeveloped Santa Ynez Mountains. Downstream through the foothills and coastal plain, the intensity of human development increases. As pollution inputs increase, creek water quality worsens, and beneficial uses of creeks are impaired to varying degrees. Also, because local creeks recharge groundwater and flow into the ocean, the quality of local groundwater and coastal ocean waters is degraded (Padre 2005).

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Substantially degrade water quality? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

DISCUSSION

- a) Implementation of the proposed project would be conducted in accordance with all applicable local, State, and/or Federal water quality control standards and waste discharge requirements. BMPs would also be incorporated into operations to ensure that off-site sedimentation and excess erosion is controlled/managed.
- b) The Operation/Education (OP/ED) Support Facility is the only proposed structure that would require a permanent connection to the existing CDPR and City of Carpinteria water infrastructure. Due to the limited size and capacity of the modular building, additional demand on the water system would be minimal. Remodeling of the visitor center would also result in the elimination of two existing restrooms that would largely offset the facilities at the OP/ED building. Therefore, no substantial depletion of groundwater supplies or substantial interference with groundwater recharge would be likely or expected following project construction.
- c) No work associated with the Carpinteria NEF Project would involve encroachment into any waterways. All activities would be limited to the uplands and largely concentrated within areas that have been previously subject to development. Proposed construction, though, would require some ground disturbance that could generate on- and off-site erosion/siltation. With incorporation of appropriate BMPs, however, no substantial effects to existing drainage patterns would be anticipated.

- d) Minimal grading would be needed to improve the trails/walkways, create accessible parking, and construct viewing/gathering areas at Carpinteria State Beach. At the visitor center, portions of work would involve interior building renovations, along with minor redesign of the exterior that would have no impact on existing drainage patterns. Earthwork, though, would be necessary to provide a transition from the parking area to the new OP/ED building (roughly 233 cubic yards of fill). Proposed landscaping, in combination with site grading, would serve to control/manage runoff and prevent any flooding. Habitat restoration at the day-use area and Carpinteria Creek would also, over the long-term, assist in reducing the extent of surface runoff with the establishment of native vegetation communities. As a result, implementation of the Carpinteria NEF Project should yield a decrease in the overall potential for on- or off-site flooding at Carpinteria State Beach.
- e) During the project, excavation or grading could create conditions (e.g., bare ground) that contribute to additional runoff during rainfall events. Such sources of pollution would be addressed in a Stormwater Soil Loss Prevention Plan or Stormwater Pollution Control Plan, which would outline the stabilization of soils throughout construction and provide contingencies during periods of forecasted rains. With adherence to established avoidance/minimization measures, runoff waters exceeding the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or providing substantial additional sources of polluted runoff would not be expected.
- f) Surface-disturbing activities would likely increase the availability and/or transport of sediments that could enter surface waters and potentially be conveyed into the creek/ocean. Degradation of water quality should not occur with the use of appropriate BMPs. All work shall be accompanied by a series of erosion control techniques that would be designed to prevent undue impacts to waters and the overall environment.
- g) Portions of Carpinteria State Beach (e.g., area surrounding Carpinteria Creek and coastal/southern extent of Carpinteria State Beach) lie within the 100-year flood zone, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. However, no work completed as part of the NEF project, would involve placement of housing within this zone or any other 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map.
- h) Although no buildings would be constructed within the 100-year flood hazard area, short segments of a proposed boardwalk (day-Use area), two accessible, interpretive overlooks (Carpinteria Creek East), and a bluff viewing area (Jelly Bowl) would encroach into the flood zone. All features, however, have been designed to be unobtrusive, limited in size/extent, and maintain a low-lying profile. As such, these project components would have minimal ability to impede or redirect flood flows in the area.
- i) The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for the County of Santa Barbara identified flooding as a historically significant problem throughout the region, and also indicated that potential dam failure presented a risk to six, local cities, including Carpinteria (SBOEM

2011). Overall, the probability of dam failure was estimated to be relatively low due to current regulations and oversight. The 100-year flood zone, though, overlaps portions of the project footprint and suggests that flooding could be of concern, but only under certain/extreme conditions. As a consequence, the chance for exposing people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam would be small.

- j) According to mapping by the California Emergency Management Agency, Carpinteria State Beach is located within an area susceptible to tsunami inundation. The relative threat of a local event, though, would be “considered low due to low recurrence frequencies” and would be predicted to occur roughly every 100 years (SBOEM 2011). Carpinteria State Beach and the project site also have been identified as having low landslide incidence and low potential for slope instability, which would affect the probability of mudflow inundation (SBOEM 2011). Due to these categorizations, the overall threat posed by mudflows would generally be minimal or insignificant. Lastly, the potential for inundation by seiche would be unlikely due to the absence of any landlocked water body near Carpinteria State Beach.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES HYDROLOGY/WATER QUALITY (WQ)
WQ 1: The Contractor shall prepare and implement an erosion control plan that addresses both the stabilization of soils throughout construction (e.g., soils exposed for greater than 24 hours) and provides contingencies during rainfall events. Approval of the plan must be obtained from CDPR’s Representative prior to implementation. Any excavation and grading shall be limited to the dry season of the year (approximately April 15–November 1), unless a CDPR-approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.
WQ 2: BMPs to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into the project plans. Materials that could be used during construction include hay bales, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by CDPR’s Representative. Where applicable, weed-free products shall be used to minimize the spread of exotics. At all times, sufficient amounts of erosion control materials shall be available on-site to respond to potential emergencies and any rains forecasted within 24 hours.
WQ 3: Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction by the Contractor. Prior to the onset of any precipitation, both active (disturbed) soil areas and stockpiled soils shall be stabilized to prevent sediments from escaping off-site or into Carpinteria Creek. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, the Contractor shall take immediate action to fix the deficiency.
WQ 4: BMPs employed during construction shall comply with all applicable water quality standards and be detailed in the project’s Stormwater Soil Loss Prevention Plan or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, as appropriate.
WQ 5: No construction shall be allowed/conducted under wet-weather conditions or below the tide line. Work on the interior of buildings may be completed, provided that approval has been received from CDPR’s Representative.

WQ 6: A toxic material control and spill-response plan will be written and submitted to the CDPR's Representative for approval prior to the onset of construction. The plan shall outline techniques that will be used to promptly and effectively respond to any accidental spill. All construction workers will receive instruction regarding spill prevention and methods of containment.

WQ 7: The changing of oil, refueling, and other actions (e.g., washing of concrete, paint, or equipment) that could result in the release of a hazardous substance will be restricted to designated areas that are a minimum of 100 feet from any waterway. Such sites will be surrounded with berms, sandbags, or other barriers to further prevent the accidental spill of fuel, oil, or chemicals. Any discharges shall be immediately contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed, in accordance with the toxic material control and spill-response plan.

WQ 8: Debris or runoff generated as a result of the project activities shall be minimized whenever possible. If capture isn't possible, then it shall be directed away from any drainages and/or culverts to prevent deposition into waterways. The disposal of materials must be performed in a manner that will minimize effects to the environment.

WQ 9: Storage and staging areas will be placed a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage or other water body. Such sites shall occur in existing developed or disturbed locations (e.g., parking lots) that have been reviewed and approved by CDPR's Representative, in coordination with the CDPR Environmental Scientist and CDPR Archaeologist. All areas used for stockpiling shall be kept free from trash and other waste. No project-related items shall be stored outside approved staging areas at any time.

WQ 10: Following completion of construction, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as deemed by CDPR's Representative, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.

3.9. Land Use and Planning.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Carpinteria State Beach is an approximately 58-acre recreational park unit located on the southern California coast approximately twelve miles southeast of Santa Barbara. Carpinteria State Beach includes approximately one mile of beach and provides both passive and active recreational opportunities.

The City of Carpinteria zoned Carpinteria State Beach as Open Space/Recreation Carpinteria State Beach is bordered by commercial, residential, and industrial properties to the north, west and east and the Pacific Ocean to the south. (City of Carpinteria 2011)

DPR completed the General Plan for Carpinteria State Beach in 1979 and has policies to preserve the archaeological and natural resources. Work to repair, replace, or rehabilitate existing facilities or to protect public health and safety is permitted under PRC § 5002.2 (c).

There are no habitat conservation plans or a natural community conservation plans in or adjacent to Carpinteria State Beach. All proposed work would occur within the boundaries of Carpinteria State Beach.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with the applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) No communities have the potential to be divided by the Project.
- b) The project would not conflict with any other plans that have been developed for Carpinteria State Beach. Guidelines presented in other plans prepared by CDPR and other agencies shall be adhered to. Please refer to section 2.9 for more detail.

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- c) No approved habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plan exist for the City of Carpinteria or County of Santa Barbara. However, efforts shall be made to meet the objectives set forth within the City of Carpinteria's Local Coastal Plan.

3.10.Mineral Resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The County of Santa Barbara lists several minerals resources available for extraction within its jurisdiction including petroleum, natural gas, mercury, diatomite, limestone, phosphate, rock, sand, and gravel (County of Santa Barbara 2010). The City of Carpinteria General Plan states that off-shore oil is the only mineral resource known within the City's jurisdiction (City of Carpinteria 2003). Asphaltum deposits were mined until the early 20th century on lands that would become Carpinteria State Beach however, the remaining deposits are not a significant source of asphaltum and no other mineral resource has been identified within the boundaries of Carpinteria State Beach (Carpinteria General Plan 1979). PRC § 5001.65 does not permit resource extraction within CDPR units.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is or would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a-b) No mineral sources of value to the region, residents of the state or locally are known within Carpinteria State Beach. As previously stated, PRC § 5001.65 does not permit resource extraction within CDPR units.

3.11.Noise.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The primary noises occurring in the vicinity of the project area include vehicular traffic, rail traffic, ocean waves, wind, construction, parties and other events (City of Carpinteria 2003). Carpinteria State Beach noise sources include noise associated with park operations including camping, day use activities and operations (e.g. trash collection, maintenance work).

Private residences, separated by the railroad corridor and a park road, are approximately 300 feet from the project site. Freight and passenger trains pass along the park's northern boundary. Sound levels at 100 feet range from locomotive idling at 70 dBA to horns at 115 dBA. Employee housing is located on another parcel approximately 500 feet north of the railroad tracks and 150 feet west of Carpinteria Creek outside Carpinteria State Beach.

The nearest public facility (Carpinteria Middle School) is located less than a mile from Carpinteria State Beach. Additional noise generated within Carpinteria State Beach due to the proposed Project facilities is minimal. Construction noise would be short term and would be scheduled to avoid peak visitation and night hours.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project (above levels without the project)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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DISCUSSION

- a) Implementation of the project will not expose people or generate noise levels in excess of any standards established by local, state or federal government.
- b) Implementation of the project will not expose people or generate excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels. Some vibration may occur within a small, localized area while construction of facilities is taking place. This vibration shall not significantly intrude on visitors within Carpinteria State Beach.
- c-d) The project will not create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels without the project. The noise of construction equipment and tools shall be localized to only areas where construction is taking place and shall not adversely affect visitor's experience within Carpinteria State Beach.
- e) Carpinteria State Beach is not located within two miles of a public or public use airport.
- f) Carpinteria State Beach is not in the vicinity of a private airstrip.

MITIGATION MEASURE (NOISE)
Noise 1: Noise generated from demolition or construction activities shall be limited to avoid seasons of peak visitation, night hours and time periods when sensitive wildlife species may be significantly impacted.

3.12. Population and Housing.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Population

Santa Barbara County has a population of 423,895 of which 67,800 live in unincorporated areas (DOF 2011). The City of Carpinteria's population is 14,394 (City of Carpinteria 2011).

Housing

Camp hosts live inside the park on a seasonal basis. They often reside in recreational vehicles (RV)s. CDPR employee housing is located outside the unit on a CDPR site approximately 500 feet north of the railroad tracks and 150 feet west of Carpinteria Creek.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Additional facilities proposed by the Project would not induce any population growth, but may attract some additional visitation to Carpinteria State Beach. Facilities and new interpretive programs proposed would attract a modest increase in visitation.
- b-c) No housing or people would be displaced or as a result of implementation of the Project.

3.13.Public Services.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Fire Protection: Sufficient water pressure in the event of a fire is currently provided for Carpinteria State Beach. All additional structures added to Carpinteria State Beach will need to meet current fire codes and be approved by the State Fire Marshal. The nearest fire station is the Carpinteria Volunteer Fire Station located one mile north of Carpinteria State Beach.

Police Protection: Rangers at Carpinteria State Beach provide public safety.

Parks and Other Public Facilities: The City of Carpinteria provides 97.96 acres of various park and recreation facilities, including sport playing fields, playgrounds, picnic and barbecue sites, and natural open space areas (City of Carpinteria 2003). Santa Barbara County offers recreational opportunities at three day-use coastal parks in the Carpinteria and Summerland area (County of Santa Barbara 2011). These parks are the 9.4-acre Rincon Beach Park south of Carpinteria, the Bluff-top Lookout Beach occupies four acres in the community of Summerland, and Oceanview Park on the east side of Summerland.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in significant environmental impacts from construction associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) There would be minimal change required to fire protection services. No further police protection service would be required. No impact would occur to schools. Less-than-significant impacts would result to Carpinteria State Beach resources and facilities while construction takes place. Construction would temporarily close specific areas to visitors.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES PUBLIC SERVICES (PS)
PS 1: The sufficiency of current fire suppression capacity to meet the demand of expanded facilities shall be reassessed to determine if further capacity and/or facilities are warranted. New facilities shall meet current building codes and be approved by the State Fire Marshall.

3.14.Recreation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Carpinteria State Beach is an approximately 58-acre park unit located on the southern California coast approximately twelve miles southeast of Santa Barbara. Carpinteria State Beach includes approximately one mile of beach and provides both passive and active recreational opportunities for visitors.

Carpinteria State Beach Recreational Facilities

Carpinteria State Beach contains four campgrounds loops (see Table 3.14-1) with a total of 216 campsites (CDPR 2011). Each campsite is equipped with a table and fire ring; drinking water is on-site or available nearby. The restrooms in each campground have coin-operated hot showers and toilet facilities. Two of the campgrounds loops include group sites. Enroute camping is available for self-contained vehicles when all spaces are occupied.

Day use parking is available at four locations. The main day use area adjacent to Anacapa Campground loop offers beach access, restrooms, changing rooms, outdoor showers, barbecues, and picnic tables. Rincon Point provides parking, restrooms, and beach access. The Tarpits and Jellybowl day-use areas only provide parking.

Table 3.14-1: Carpinteria State Beach Existing Facilities

NAME	DESCRIPTION
Anacapa Campground Loop (Sites 1-27) Bobcat Group Site Fox Group Site Raccoon Group Site	Tents, motorhomes, trailers (35' max. length); no hook-ups; 24 sites; hike/bike campsite available for 1 night maximum stay Space for a maximum of 25 people & 3 vehicles Space for a maximum of 25 people & 3 vehicles Space for a maximum of 40 people & 5 vehicles
Santa Cruz Campground Loop (Sites 28-66) Gull Group Site Plover Group Site Egret Group Site Heron Group Site	Tents, motorhomes, trailers (35' max. length); no hook-ups Space for a maximum of 25 people & 3 vehicles Space for a maximum of 25 people & 3 vehicles Space for a maximum of 25 people & 3 vehicles Space for a maximum of 65 people & 8 vehicles
Santa Rosa Campground Loop (Sites 67-146)	All sites are full hook-up (water, sewer, electric)
San Miguel Campground Loop (Sites 147-216)	Sites 169-199 with water & electricity; no tents sites 200-216

Main Day Use near Anacapa Campground Loop	Parking, restrooms, 17 ramadas (i. e. covered patios), changing rooms, outdoor showers, barbecues, and picnic tables
Tarpits Day Use	Parking
Jellybowl Day Use	Parking
Rincon Point	Parking, restroom, trail to beach

Carpinteria State Beach Recreational Activities

Surfing, swimming, surf fishing, and wildlife viewing are popular visitor activities (CDPR 2011). The shallow waters and a gently sloping beach provide a relatively safe swimming experience during normal sea conditions. Surf fishermen often catch barred perch, cabezon, and corvina from the beach. Visitors engaged in tide pool exploration may encounter starfish, sea anemones, crabs, snails, octopi and sea urchins. From December through May seals and sea lions can be seen in the area, as well as an occasional gray whale.

Interpretive Programs include summer campfire programs that feature informative presentations about the park's natural and cultural history as well as other relevant topics. A Junior Rangers program for children is scheduled during the summer months. A pre-Junior Ranger program for children age's four to six is also offered. Visitor Center interpretive displays educate visitors on Chumash history and the park's natural resources. An indoor tide pool at the Visitor Center showcasing live marine animals is a popular attraction.

Carpinteria State Beach Attendance Figures

The annual total visitor attendance for Carpinteria State Beach averaged 842,423 from 1996 to 2010. This attendance figure comprises 97,749 paid day use, 366,869 free day use, and 377,805 camping. May through October are the busiest months; in 2010 total attendance ranged from 46,084 in September to 104,906 in August.

Public Lands and Parks in Santa Barbara County

CDPR

Three other State Park units are located along the Santa Barbara County coast: Gaviota State Park, Refugio State Beach, and El Capitan State Beach (CDPR 2011). Each of these parks provides camping opportunities as well as the passive and active recreational activities listed above for Carpinteria State Beach.

City of Carpinteria

The City of Carpinteria provides 97.96 acres of various park and recreation facilities, including sport playing fields (e.g. soccer), playgrounds, picnic and barbecue sites, and natural open space areas (City of Carpinteria 2003). Six-acre Carpinteria City Beach complements the state park, providing parking, restrooms and boating access.

Other Coastal Open Space/Recreational Facilities

Santa Barbara County offers recreational opportunities at three day-use coastal parks in the Carpinteria and Summerland area (County of Santa Barbara 2011). The 9.4-acre Rincon Beach Park south of Carpinteria provides restrooms, parking lot, and picnic tables along a shoreline with a rocky beach. Bluff-top Lookout Beach occupies four acres in the community of Summerland, providing beach access, picnic tables, hiking trails, a playground, restrooms and surfing opportunities. On the east side of Summerland, Oceanview Park provides picnic tables, restrooms hiking trails, and opportunities for bird watching.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The Project does not induce substantial increased use or result in substantial physical deterioration of Carpinteria State Beach or nearby recreation facilities or parks. New project facilities would accommodate current and future visitation.
- b) The expansion of facilities at Carpinteria State Beach would not have adverse physical impacts on the environment with the inclusion of mitigation proposed within this IS/MND. A full listing of mitigation measures may be found in Chapter 5.

3.15.Transportation/Traffic.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Access to Carpinteria State Beach from outside the City of Carpinteria is via US Highway 101, approximately 0.06 miles to the northeast.

The local road network providing access to Carpinteria State Beach includes Linden Avenue on the northwest end of Carpinteria State Beach and Palm Avenue, the main entrance road into Carpinteria State Beach.

Carpinteria State Beach does see a substantial level of traffic, especially during peak months of visitation. However, the amount of additional traffic generated from this project is not expected to change enough to warrant further examination of parking needs. Minor increases in visitation may result due to new interpretive elements such as the remodeled visitor center and dune boardwalk.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial increase in traffic, in relation to existing traffic and the capacity of the street system (i.e., a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, the level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Cause a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location, that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Contain a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or a dangerous intersection) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) that would substantially increase hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The facilities proposed are not expected to result in substantial increase in vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio or congestion at intersections in the vicinity of Carpinteria State Beach. Minimal to no increased visitation is expected from the facilities proposed which could result in further trips to Carpinteria State Beach.
- b) The Level of Service of roads providing access to Carpinteria State Beach shall not change based on the development proposed within the Project.
- c) There shall be no changes to air traffic patterns as a result of implementation of the Plan
- d) There shall be no design features or incompatible uses that would increase hazards.
- e) Emergency access shall remain sufficient.
- f) The improvements to Carpinteria State Beach shall not substantially increase visitation, therefore, current parking capacity shall remain adequate.
- g) No policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation shall be affected by implementation of the Project.

3.16. Utilities and Service Systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Current restroom facilities will be reconstructed with little to no expansion of capacity. Mechanical, electrical and plumbing services shall be assessed to determine where there may be limitations and further infrastructure shall be implemented into existing or new facilities. The Carpinteria Sanitation District (District) shall maintain the ability to access and maintain their outfall piping which passes through Carpinteria State Beach. Any facilities proposed within this project near their facilities shall be reviewed by the District to assure no damage occurs.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination, by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to service the project's anticipated demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The Project would not exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Minimal wastewater facilities shall be required for new or upgraded facilities.
- b) No additional wastewater treatment facilities shall be required to support the Project's facilities. Minimal additional wastewater shall be generated by the Project.
- c) Current stormwater drainage facilities at Carpinteria State Beach shall continue to meet the demand of the additional facilities proposed. Small topographic changes may occur due to construction resulting in small changes in the direction of runoff, however, no new drainage facilities are proposed.
- d) Existing water resources will suffice to meet the water demands of facilities proposed by the Project.
- e) The wastewater treatment provider for Carpinteria State Beach should have sufficient capacity to meet the minimal increased demand placed on its system from the additional facilities proposed.
- f) The project is served by a landfill that should have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs.
- g) Carpinteria State Beach shall continue to comply with state regulations for the management of solid waste.

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES: UTILITIES & SERVICE SYSTEMS (UTIL)
Util 1: Facilities proposed within this project shall be reviewed by the Carpinteria Sanitation District to assure no damage to their facilities occurs.

CHAPTER 4

4. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal as long as mitigation measures included in Chapter 5 are implemented. Habitat improvement is likely to occur as a result of efforts to reduce foot traffic on sensitive habitat throughout Carpinteria State Beach.
- b) Those portions of the project that fall within the mapped boundaries of CA-SBA-7, CA-SBA-3735H, and CA-SBA-3736H are within areas that have been previously disturbed by prior construction or have been designed to avoid significant impacts to the archaeological resources. Recent testing of these sites have found high levels of disturbance and little to no evidence for the presence of Native American materials in any

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area *except* the “Jelly Bowl” portion of Carpinteria State Beach. Project design and cultural resource measures will ensure that there is a less than significant impact to this area. In addition, implementation of this project will ensure better interpretation of the cultural resources of Carpinteria State Beach to the public and improve the public’s understanding of and appreciation for the history and prehistory of this area.

- c) Less than significant cumulative impacts are associated with the project when viewed in conjunction with the effects of past projects, other current projects and probable future projects. Projects such as the Historic Dumpsite Cover Project may be under construction at the same time as the NEF Project. Coordination shall take place to ensure construction impacts are not duplicated and are minimized wherever feasible. The Historic Dumpsite Cover Project and NEF Project each have separate purposes and needs, therefore, were not considered to be combined as a single project. Any other projects that enter construction while the NEF Project is underway shall be coordinated to minimize construction and visitor impacts.
- d) The project will not have environmental impacts that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly. Impacts from fugitive dust a result of temporary construction shall be minimized through the use of regular watering (**AQ 1**). Construction generated noise shall be minimized wherever feasible and shall not be allowed during night hours as required by **Noise 1**.

CHAPTER 5

5. AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures would be implemented by CDPR as part of the project.

AESTHETIC RESOURCES (AR)

AR 1: Tree impacts shall be solely non-native species and shall be replaced with native species.

AR 2: The siting of new or modified facilities shall be grouped so as to lessen the impact that development has on Carpinteria State Beach and its resources.

AR 3: New development shall be designed to blend with the natural setting to minimize its impact on the aesthetic landscape.

AIR QUALITY (AQ)

AQ 1: Standard construction protocols for dust control during demolition and grading shall be implemented. These protocols shall be included within a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the project. The State's Representative and/or State Environmental Scientist will periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Bio)

Bio 1: Any vegetation trimming/removal within the project footprint shall be completed between September 16 and February 14 to avoid potential impacts to breeding birds. If trimming/removal cannot occur during this timeframe, then a pre-construction survey (one week prior) shall be conducted by a State Environmental Scientist to ensure that no breeding/nesting birds are present in the work area. Should a nest site be located, then appropriate measures, as determined by the State Environmental Scientist, shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the species. Project construction should also commence after September 16 and before the beginning of the breeding season to reduce the likelihood of disturbance to avian species. If such scheduling is not possible, then the State Environmental Scientist will decide where surveys, as previously described, shall be required and what measures will be needed to prevent impacts to any observed breeding/nesting birds.

Bio 2: Operations shall be performed in a manner that avoids damage and minimizes disturbance to existing landscaping/trees. If any vegetation, not designated for trimming/removal, is damaged or destroyed, the Contractor shall repair the damage at no additional cost to CDPR. Damage is defined, without limitation, as any cutting, breaking, tearing, bruising or skinning of the trunk, roots, or significant limbs. Should the CDPR Environmental Scientist determine that the damage is irreparable or that a tree has been

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destroyed, then the Contractor shall compensate for the loss at their expense as determined by CDPR's Representative and the CDPR Environmental Scientist.

Bio 3: A CDPR Environmental Scientist shall survey buildings prior to any demolition/construction. If any bat roosts are identified or nesting swallows found, then actions will be taken to either not disturb the species or humanely exclude the individuals per existing CDPR guidelines. If nest removal is necessary, then it must be conducted before the nests are largely completed, or eggs are laid, to prevent "take" of any swallow(s).

Bio 4: During trenching/digging, any roots 2 inches in diameter or greater that need to be removed shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree's root system. Such activities shall be supervised/directed by CDPR Representative, in coordination with the CDPR Environmental Scientist.

Bio 5: Any pruning or removal of trees/shrubs shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, "Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance-Standard Practices".

Bio 6: Carpinteria Creek and other sensitive habitat near the project boundaries will be designated an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and strictly avoided. No encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) will be allowed in these locations at any time. Sensitive vegetation or resources will be marked and protected by temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) or other acceptable method. Work areas will be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the CDPR Environmental Scientist prior to the start of operations. All staked/fenced boundaries will be maintained throughout the construction period.

Bio 7: To minimize soil disturbance and compaction, the Contractor shall be limited to the construction footprint, as outlined in the project plans and directed by CDPR's Representative.

Bio 8: A CDPR Environmental Scientist will be made available for both the pre-construction and construction phases to review plans, address resource issues, and monitor ongoing work. The CDPR Environmental Scientist shall maintain communications with the CDPR Representative to ensure that concerns related to sensitive species/habitats are appropriately and lawfully managed.

Bio 9: Should any areas require hydroseeding for temporary erosion control, then only local, native plant species, approved by the CDPR Environmental Scientist, shall be used. No invasive exotics shall be included in any proposed seed palette. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council's California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) will be prohibited.

Bio 10: For reasons of safety, the Contractor shall cover areas of excavation (e.g., trenches, holes) overnight or during periods of inactivity. These locations will be regularly inspected, over the course of the project, by the Contractor to ensure that no wildlife has become entrapped. Should any wildlife be discovered, then the Contractor shall contact CDPR's Representative or the CDPR Environmental Scientist to obtain instructions on how to safely remove the wildlife from the trench/hole.

Bio 11: Construction dust impacts will be offset through implementation of measures that will appropriately reduce/control emissions generated by a project. The CDPR Representative and/or CDPR Environmental Scientist will also periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.

Bio 12: The project area will be kept clear of trash to avoid attracting predators. All food and garbage will be placed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site. Following construction, any trash, debris, or rubbish remaining within the work limits shall be collected and hauled off to an appropriate facility.

Bio 13: Pets belonging to project personnel shall not be permitted within the construction boundaries at any time.

Bio 14: All work related to the project shall be performed between the hours of 8:00AM and 5:00PM. No nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be allowed.

Bio 15: Conditions set forth in the Coastal Development Permit, which will be issued by the California Coastal Commission shall be observed and implemented as part of the proposed project.

CULTURAL RESOURCES (CR)

Cultural Monitoring: CR 1: The Project Archaeologist or other CDPR Archaeologist and Native American Monitor will monitor all ground disturbing phases of the proposed Project at his/her discretion. Monitoring will include all ground preparation work required for construction. A request for a Native American Monitor shall be made prior to project work.

Previously Undocumented Resources: CR 2: In the event that previously undocumented cultural resources (including but not limited to dark soil containing shellfish, bone, flaked stone, groundstone, or deposits of historic trash) are encountered during proposed project construction by anyone, the CDPR representative will temporarily halt work at that specific location and direct contractors to other proposed project-related tasks. The Project Archaeologist or other CDPR Archaeologist will record and evaluate the find and work with the CDPR representative to implement avoidance, preservation, or recovery measures as

appropriate and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards and Guidelines for archaeological resource protection, prior to any work resuming at that specific location.

Human Remains Discovery: CR 3: In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate CDPR personnel. The CDPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American internment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento will be consulted to identify the most likely descendant/s and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC §5097.98).

GEOLOGY AND SOILS (GS)

GS 1: The most recent revision of the California Building Code shall be followed for all new and modified structures to mitigate the risk of loss, injury, or death due to geologic hazards.

GS 2: Any paleontological resources that are unearthed as part of ground disturbing activities would result in stopping work in order to evaluate the and potentially recover them.

GS 3: To the maximum extent practicable, new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform to the landscape's natural contours, so as to minimize topographic change.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZ)

Haz 1: Measures shall be taken to ensure the removal of identified hazardous materials in accordance with the Technical Asbestos Abatement and Lead Related Construction Specification for Carpinteria State Beach Nature Education Facilities (2011).

Haz 2: Prior to the start of construction, the contractor will clean all equipment before entering the project site. Equipment will be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside the project site boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be contained and disposed of outside the boundaries of the site, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.

Haz 3: Prior to the start of construction, the contractor will inspect all equipment for leaks and regularly inspect thereafter until equipment is removed from the project site.

Prior to the start of construction, DPR or its contractor will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) as part of Storm Water Soil Loss Water Prevention Plan (SWSLPP) to provide protection to on-site workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of vehicle fluids or other potential contaminants. This plan will include (but not be limited to):

1. A map with primary and secondary containment areas for containment of hazardous materials or waste in case of an accidental release of the aforementioned.
2. A map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will occur.
3. A list of items required in a spill kit on-site that will be maintained throughout the length of the project.
4. Identification of lawfully permitted or authorized disposal outside of the project site.

Spark arrestors or turbo chargers (which eliminate sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers will be required for all heavy equipment.

Construction crews will be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment will be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (WQ)

WQ 1: The Contractor shall prepare and implement an erosion control plan that addresses both the stabilization of soils throughout construction (e.g., soils exposed for greater than 24 hours) and provides contingencies during rainfall events. Approval of the plan must be obtained from CDPR's Representative prior to implementation. Any excavation and grading shall be limited to the dry season of the year (approximately April 15–November 1), unless a CDPR-approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.

WQ 2: BMPs to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into the project plans. Materials that could be used during construction include hay bales, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by CDPR's Representative. Where applicable, weed-free products shall be used to minimize the spread of exotics. At all times, sufficient amounts of erosion control materials shall be available on-site to respond to potential emergencies and any rains forecasted within 24 hours.

WQ 3: Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction by the Contractor. Prior to the onset of any precipitation, both active (disturbed) soil areas and stockpiled soils shall be stabilized to prevent sediments from escaping off-site or into Carpinteria Creek. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, the Contractor shall take immediate action to fix the deficiency.

WQ 4: BMPs employed during construction shall comply with all applicable water quality standards and be detailed in the project's Stormwater Soil Loss Prevention Plan or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, as appropriate.

WQ 5: No construction shall be allowed/conducted under wet-weather conditions or below the tide line. Work on the interior of buildings may be completed, provided that approval has been received from CDPR's Representative.

WQ 6: A toxic material control and spill-response plan will be written and submitted to the CDPR's Representative for approval prior to the onset of construction. The plan shall outline techniques that will be used to promptly and effectively respond to any accidental spill. All construction workers will receive instruction regarding spill prevention and methods of containment.

WQ 7: The changing of oil, refueling, and other actions (e.g., washing of concrete, paint, or equipment) that could result in the release of a hazardous substance will be restricted to designated areas that are a minimum of 100 feet from any waterway. Such sites will be surrounded with berms, sandbags, or other barriers to further prevent the accidental spill of fuel, oil, or chemicals. Any discharges shall be immediately contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed, in accordance with the toxic material control and spill-response plan.

WQ 8: Debris or runoff generated as a result of the project activities shall be minimized whenever possible. If capture isn't possible, then it shall be directed away from any drainages and/or culverts to prevent deposition into waterways. The disposal of materials must be performed in a manner that will minimize effects to the environment.

WQ 9: Storage and staging areas will be placed a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage or other water body. Such sites shall occur in existing developed or disturbed locations (e.g., parking lots) that have been reviewed and approved by CDPR's Representative, in coordination with the CDPR Environmental Scientist and CDPR Archaeologist. All areas used for stockpiling shall be kept free from trash and other waste. No project-related items shall be stored outside approved staging areas at any time.

WQ 10: Following completion of construction, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as deemed by CDPR's Representative, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.

NOISE

Noise 1: Noise generated from demolition or construction activities shall be limited to avoid seasons of peak visitation, night hours and time periods when sensitive wildlife species may be significantly impacted.

PUBLIC SERVICES (PS)

PS 1: The sufficiency of current fire suppression capacity to meet the demand of expanded facilities shall be reassessed to determine if further capacity and/or facilities are warranted. New facilities shall meet current building codes and be approved by the State Fire Marshall.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Util 1: Facilities proposed within this project shall be reviewed by the Carpinteria Sanitation District to assure no damage to their facilities occurs.

CHAPTER 6

6. REFERENCES

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CHAPTER 7

7. REPORT PREPARATION

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APPENDICES

A. Sensitive Species List

CNDDDB and CNPS Records Search

Listed/Sensitive Species and Sensitive Habitat Types Potentially Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed Carpinteria NEF Project, Carpinteria State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California¹.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status ¹	General Habitat	Microhabitat
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	Arroyo Toad	FE, SC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's Saltbush	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/alkaline or clay.	Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. 3-460 m (10–1,510 ft).
<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i>	Late-Flowered Mariposa-Lily	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland/often serpentinite.	Dry, open coastal woodland, chaparral; on serpentine. 275-1,905 m (900– 6,250 ft).
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's Mariposa-Lily	1B	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, mesic.	Vernally moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral. 1,000-2,390 m (3,280–7,840 ft)
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western Snowy Plover	FT, SC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes.	Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	Salt Marsh Bird's-Beak	FE, SE, 1B	Coastal dunes, marshes, and swamps (coastal salt).	Limited to the higher zones of the salt marsh habitat. 0-30 m (0–100 ft).
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	Long-Spined Spineflower	1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Often clay. 30-1,530 m (100-5,020 ft).
<i>Cicindela hirticollis grvida</i>	Sandy Beach Tiger Beetle	-----	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico.	Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.
<i>Coelus globosus</i>	Globose Dune Beetle	-----	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat, from Bodega Head in Sonoma County south to Ensenada, Mexico.	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly	-----	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.
<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>	Umbrella Larkspur	1B	Cismontane woodland.	Mesic sites. 400-1,600 m (1,300–5,250 ft).

Page 2 (Continued)

<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Tidewater Goby	FE, SC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River.	Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	Ojai Fritillary	1B	Broadleafed upland forest (mesic), chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Rocky. 300-998 m (980-3,270 ft).
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa Goldfields	FE, 1B	Cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Mesic. 0-470 m (0-1,540 ft).
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's Goldfields	1B	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1,220 m (3-4,000 ft).
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i>	Santa Barbara Honeysuckle	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	35-1,000 m (115-3,280 ft).
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	Southern Steelhead - Southern California DPS	FE, SC	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County).	Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's Savannah Sparrow	SE	Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County.	Nests in salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats.
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolitoralis</i>	South Coast Branching Phacelia	3	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (coastal salt).	Sandy, sometimes rocky. 5-300 m (16-980 ft).
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's Scrub Oak	1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub/sandy, clay loam. More common scrub oak now = <i>Q. berberidifolia</i> .	Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. 15-400 m (50-1,310 ft).
<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	Light-Footed Clapper Rail	FE, SE	Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation.	Requires dense growth of either pickleweed or cordgrass for nesting or escape cover; feeds on mollusks and crustaceans.
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	SC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California Red-Legged Frog	FT, SC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.

<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i>	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	-----	Similar to Northern Coastal Salt Marsh in having highly productive, herbaceous, and suffrutescent, salt-tolerant hydrophytes forming moderate to dense cover and up to 1 m (3 ft) tall. However, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh has a longer growing season and a greater abundance of suffrutescent species in the higher, drier sites. Southern "specialties" include <i>Atriplex watsonii</i> , <i>Batis maritima</i> , <i>Lycium californicum</i> , <i>Monanthochloe littoralis</i> , <i>Suaeda californica</i> , and <i>Salicornia subterminalis</i> .	
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-Striped Garter Snake	SC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 2,100 m (7,000 ft) elevation.	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran Maiden Fern	2	Meadows and seeps (seeps and streams).	50-610 m (160-2,000 ft).
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's Vireo	FE, SE	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 610 m (2,000 ft).	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, baccharis, mesquite.

¹Status: Federally Endangered (FE); Federally Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); CDFG Species of Special Concern (SC); CNPS Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere (1B); CNPS Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere (2); CNPS Plants about which we need more information – A Review List (3).

B. Abbreviations

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
BMP	Best Management Practices
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database (California Department of Fish and Game)
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
IS	Initial Study
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NEF	Nature Education Facilities
PRC	Public Resources Code
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan